

**Proceedings of the First Session of the Assam Legislative Assembly  
assembled after the Third General Election under the  
Sovereign Democratic Republican Constitution  
of India.**

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The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong at 10 A. M.  
on Wednesday, the 28th March, 1962.

**PRESENT**

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury, B. L., Speaker in the Chair,  
eight Ministers, two Ministers of State, three Deputy Ministers and  
Seventy-three Members.

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**Mr. SPEAKER:** Is there any hon. Member who has not taken the  
oath ?

(No response)

**Correction of certain information supplied earlier  
re: royalty on crude oil**

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance):** Mr.  
Speaker, Sir, before you take up to-day's business I just want to refer to  
one thing. The day before yesterday while replying to some questions put  
by my hon. Friend, Shri Bora, about royalty I made a statement through  
oversight that "to that was added the cost of transport from Oklahama  
to Digboi." This portion may be deleted from my speech.

**Calling attention notice regarding mosquito menace at Gauhati**

**Mr. SPEAKER:** There is a calling attention notice by Shri Devendra  
Nath Sarma, regarding mosquito menace at Gauhati.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati):** Sir, I do not like to  
move my motion.

**The Assam Finance Bill, 1962**

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Now item No.2—Shri Ahmed. In this connection I  
have a message from the Governor and I read out the message.

"I recommend under Article 207(1) of the Constitution of India that  
the Assam Finance Bill, 1962 be introduced and moved in the Assam  
Legislative Assembly."

Sd. S. M. SHRINAGESH,  
Governor of Assam.



**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance):** Sir, I beg leave to introduce the Assam Finance Bill, 1962.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Motion moved is that leave be granted to introduce the Assam Finance Bill, 1962.

(The motion was put as question and adopted).

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED:** Sir, I beg to introduce the Assam Finance Bill, 1962.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Motion moved is that the Assam Finance Bill, 1962 be introduced.

(The motion was put as question and adopted).

(Secretary, Legislative Assembly then read the title of the Bill).

### Debate on the Governor's Address

**\*Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wholeheartedly support the motion of thanks moved by my Friend, Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha on Governor's Address and I associate myself with the sentiments and feelings expressed in his speech. At the very outset I must thank the Governor for his illuminating address, giving a vivid description of the various activities which the Government had undertaken during the years under review and also for giving us an idea as to what our Government is going to do in the next few years.

Sir, our election was passed very smoothly and peacefully. There were certain indications made by some of our friends here that in some constituencies there was propaganda by the Congress candidates in the way that they will be Ministers and they will try their best to serve the people in that capacity. In this connection I refer to the statement made by my Friend, Shri Tajuddin. Sir, it is a reflection on the organisation on which we stand. It is said that Shri Ahmed also made propaganda like this and he is reported to have said that he would form a coalition Ministry and in that capacity he will try what he can do for the benefit of his people. Of course, Shri Ahmed retorted to this.

**Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari):** On a personal information Sir, I did never make such a remark.

**\*Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla):** Sir, there were allegations and counter-allegations. I would not have put any stress on this allegation had these not been reflections on the mighty Congress Organisation. Sir, the election is passed smoothly by the blessings of the vast electorates and the Congress has been given the opportunity to serve the people for the third time. The Congress did never won the last election through intimidation, temptation or false persuasion. We placed before the people what we have done and what our Government has done and we also placed before the people the plan and programme which the Congress Organisation is going to undertake in the next five years. We placed all the cards before the public and they judged for themselves and they voted accordingly. We should not

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\*Speech not corrected.



think that our people are not intelligent enough and that they can be convinced by intimidation, temptation and false persuasion. If we assume that, we will be doing a great disservice to our electorates. Our people know whom to vote and whom not to vote ; otherwise how have we got striking results at Gauhati and Rampur where the people are very conscious ? I cannot for a moment presume that such intimidations and false temptations were extended to our people and they were induced to vote for our candidates. Therefore, Sir, we are very grateful to the vast electorates who have given again an opportunity to the Congress Organisation to serve the people for the third time.

Next, Sir, we are all here to serve the country and our fundamental duty would be to see that there is national integration not only here in this State but throughout India and on this point our great Congress Organisation has put much emphasis. Sir, unless we feel that we are one nation, we belong to one community and we are all members of the same family, whatever political difference we may have, whatever religious or caste difference we may have, we will not be able to retain our independence. Therefore, it is enjoined on all of us that we should imbibe the feelings of national integration and we should work for the solidarity of our nation and to make our independence secured, and to make our borders secured. To that end we should all work. Therefore, I put much emphasis on that fundamental aspect of our very existence here as a nation, and we should put value and work hard on that fundamental principle and from that point of view we must exercise great care so that no undesirable elements can enter our State and our country with a view to create dissension and troubles and shake the very foundation of our nation. We have to be vigilant lest we lose hard-won independence. Our State is surrounded by foreign countries, viz., Burma, China and Pakistan. We have heard that there are Chinese spies about. Many of them have been apprehended in Kurseong, Kalimpong and other places. We know that the relation between the Chinese Government and the Indian Government is very much strained. The Chinese have encroached into about 44 miles of Indian territory, they have also occupied Longju in N. E. F. A., which is about 60 miles from Tezpur. There are reports also that they have placed soldiers on the McMahon Line. All those circumstances should make us very cautious and careful so that their spies may not enter into our soil and co-operate with some fifth-columnists here with a view to create trouble to serve their end. We have also Pakistan as one of our neighbours. We all know, Sir, how border troubles were created in the recent past. Many of our border people are suffering great hardship even now. Our relations with Pakistan have not improved. They still claim Kashmir which is a part of Indian territory. They are also trying to create troubles on our border. Sir, it is admitted that many undesirable elements from Pakistan have entered our State and other States of India. This point was referred to in Parliament and it was admitted that about 2 lakhs of Pakistanis had entered into our State. Our Government have sent a scheme.....

**Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN (Dhubri):** On a point of information Sir, I don't think it was said in Parliament that two lakhs of Pakistanis had entered Assam.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** He said so.

**Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN:** Well, the hon. Member should clear this up.



**Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchella):** A large number of such people have already been arrested. Every year a large number of Pakistanis enter Assam. A large number of them still remains at large. Government are taking steps to apprehend them because the existence of these undesirable elements may shake the very foundation of the Indian nation. Therefore, it is our duty to help Government in this matter so that the Government may take proper steps against these unlawful entries, arrest and punish these undesirable elements. I am glad that the Governor, in his Address, had made reference to this subject. He said that a large number of persons had been apprehended, punished and deported. But there are many more to be apprehended. Sir, the inflation of Census figures and large-scale encroachments into our P. G. Rs. indicate the extent of unlawful entries from Pakistan. Therefore, we should ask the Government of India to help us to strengthen our border and check the influx into our State of undesirable elements from Pakistan. At the same time, Sir, some of my friends have expressed concern about the harassment of innocent people. I also request Government to see that no innocent persons are harassed in any way. We will not tolerate such harassment of innocent people.

Sir, as I have said, our State is a problem State. Here we have got a great variety of people with various languages, religion and culture. We have got tribals in the hills, tribals in plains, backward classes and also people professing different religions. It is said that India is the epitome of the world. It is also said that Assam is the epitome of India. Therefore, it should be our endeavour to forge unity amongst this diversity. For some time past, Sir, there has been an agitation for the separation of the hills from the plains. The hon. Members know, and the Ahom history will bear that out, how closely the Assamese people were related to the people of the hills. They are like brothers and sisters. We cannot tolerate that there should be any attempt for separation of these two great peoples living side by side. In the past we had even matrimonial relations between the peoples of the hills and plains. Our Sankardev had a disciple from the Nagas. Therefore, we should all endeavour to see that this age-old relationship between the hills and the plains is maintained. I am sorry to find that the hills friends are not here. They have been elected by the people to this House. They should have been present here to hear our appeal and convey the same to the hills people. Unfortunately they are not here now and we find in the newspapers that they are going to resign. I appeal to them in all humility to consider everything in the light of unity and not in the light of separation and do their best so that this State of ours, this strategic State may not be disintegrated, may not be truncated, so that it may not be a weak State in the frontier area.

Besides the people of the Hills, this State of ours is predominantly inhabited by the Backward Classes of people. There are the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and Other Backward Classes. India Government and the State Government have adopted measures for ameliorating the conditions of these people and they are making some headway but this is a stupendous task and there are many more things to be done and many more measures to be adopted for their development. I hope the Government would give utmost consideration to the grievances, to the difficulties, in the way of progress of these Backward Classes people of the State which will be a hanger on our progress, a clog on our advancement, if



we do not attend to their difficulties and if we do not try to drag them to the level in which the advanced communities have made pace. We should try to see that they also make pace, make stride, along with the advanced sections of the people so that they may be worthy citizens of India so that they may also contribute greatly for the advancement of our country.

Next subject I want to place before the House is that of the student community. The problem of the student community is not a problem of any particular group or any particular section of the society. It is a problem of the whole State, nay it is a problem of whole of India. These students are our own sons and daughters. They are the future administrators of our country. Therefore, it will be the bounden duty of all of us that we should make them fit for running the future administration of our country and also devise ways and means as to how to make them worthy citizens of India. Otherwise our future is dark. Recently we have seen that there has been great unrest in this State, not only in this State but throughout India. Our Prime Minister and other national leaders are also worried over this situation and they have made endeavours to bring home to the students their sense of responsibility to run the administration of the country and also to adjust themselves accordingly. Unless our students are properly qualified and really educated, we cannot have an administration in future which would be run by efficient people. Therefore, it will be the bounden duty of all of us, specially the representatives of the people, to devise ways and means as to how to remove this unrest amongst the students and it is my humble submission that from the side of the Government also, to look into the grievances of the students which in some cases have perturbed them and thrown them into agitation. As has been referred to by my hon. friend, Shri Bora, some of our students did not behave well with the Chief Minister and also with the professors and some high dignitaries of the University. There are also instances of constant strikes, constant abstentions from classes of schools and colleges which led ultimately to the hampering of their studies. Therefore, this worried our people most and even there was strike at Gauhati in the Cotton College for two or three days which led the people of Gauhati, the guardians of Gauhati to meet together and discuss things. In such a state of affairs, we cannot remain helpless. We must come forward for a solution. First of all the responsibility is not unilateral. It is multilateral. There is the responsibility of the staff also. We find that when teachers are teaching, there has been call from the streets to the students and even showing utter disrespect to the teachers, the students also responding to such call. In this way not all the teachers are able to advise the students to desist from such type of agitations. They should teach our students that this is not the proper attitude. In the last strike at Tezpur, the teaching staff contacted the guardians and the guardians also collected and explained to the students about their responsibility and there was no strike. Therefore, my submission is that the staff has also an important role to play, not by coercive measures but there are directions from the Director of Public Instruction and other high officials about the disciplinary action and all such other things if the students violate certain rules. That is the punitive side of the whole affair. We want that we should also adopt the reformative side. Punitive measures may not be always effective. First of all it is the duty of our teaching staff to keep close contact with the students and also explain to them the whole problem because you ask why are you



resorting to strike, most of the students do not know why they are doing so. The teachers do not take pains to explain to them the futility of the strike. Then the guardians are also indifferent to the conduct of the students. When the students say that there is going to be a strike, the guardians do not stand in their way. My submission is that our guardians have also an important role to play so that our sons and daughters may not act in this way.

Thirdly, there is responsibility on the part of the Government also. We come to know about the lapses on the part of the some institutions.

We recently heard that the students of the Assam Engineering College were going to resort on strike because there was no staff, there were no working materials. If there is shortage of staff, if there is shortage of working materials, what will the students do? The Chief Minister was also present at that time and these things were made known to him. We also wanted to help the students and we tried to remove the obstacles. There may be certain causes, it may be political or otherwise but for that the school authorities, the college authorities and the educational authorities should see to all these things so that the students may not suffer in their studies. For want of teaching staff and working materials most of our institutions are suffering. If a survey is made now, it will be found that these things are wanting. I therefore, it is the responsibility of the Government to see to the difficulties of the students and to try to improve the situation. We have come here in this august House as the representatives of our people although we belong to the different political parties, but, Sir, it is our sacred duty to see that the students should maintain discipline and also the students should pay attention to their studies. We should work among the students and contact them with a view to make them the future citizens of India and not with a view to make them the tools in our hands. Some political parties induced the students or they wanted them as tools in their hands for political purposes. I cannot vouchsafe or otherwise of these allegations. Our boys and girls should always try to receive proper education in order that they can make themselves the true citizens of India, we should not make them the tools in our hands in fulfilling our desire. In the last General Elections some political parties took the help of the students for the purpose of making propaganda against other parties. If that is true, it is indeed most undesirable and it is most regrettable if the political parties will try to encourage in the minds of the students not to pay attention to their studies. Therefore, though we belong to the different political parties, it is our duty to see that the students get the proper facilities, and we all have come here in this House to see that the students should get all the necessary facilities so that students' progress should not in any way be impeded. We should see in this House that our students should get all these facilities as the students of other independent countries.

Last but not least Sir, I personally put much emphasis on the Gramdan movement, I do not know whether I am making *rasabhang*, but I feel it very dearly and sincerely that unless we can improve the economic condition of the people and bring about complete upliftment in our country whether in the violent form or non-violent form and bring about the success of the Gramdan movement by legislation, we cannot solve the problem of landlessness. We have better experience of this problem because of the movement which has been initiating about 10 years back by Acharyya Bhawe. Unless we take to it seriously and try to implement it, we cannot guarantee the contentment



of the people. Sir, we met Acharyya Bhawe at Charali the other day and he told us what we have to do and what we are going to do, he said that he was not going to dictate to us. We have enacted the Gramdan Act. The Select Committee is in favour of the implementation of the main Act. Sir, this Gramdan Act was published in the papers and it was commented in the papers as one of the most valuable pieces of legislation that the Assam Government has done and this Act has not been enacted anywhere in India. Sir, we are very glad about this. The Provincial Congress Committee also has adopted a resolution for implementation of the Act. We also appeal to Government to see their way to speed up the implementation of the Act. Certain rules have been framed by the Government to carry out the purpose of the Assam Gramdan Act. The rules also relate to the manner of donation of land for Gramdan Village and to declare certain villages as Gramdan villages. Not only that, the Act is also designed to simplify legal matters in the transfer and management of lands in the Gramdan villages. We hope the Government will no doubt play an important part in the implementation of the Gramdan Act. Therefore, Sir, I appeal to the Government and also to all the hon. Members who have come in this august House as the representatives of the people that although we belong to the different political parties, we should in this respect put our heads together and that we should do whatever we can for the speedy implementation of the Gramdan Act.

With these few words Sir, I conclude my speech and resume my seat.

**Shri ABDUL JALIL CHOUDHURY (Badarpur) :**  
 २४, तारीख को ४/३० वजे House के adjourn हो जानेकी वजहसे मेरी तकरीर बाकौ रह गयी थी।

**Sri MADHUSUDHAN DAS (Barpeta) :** Sir, I like to express my thanks for giving me this opportunity to make a few observations on the Governor's address.

Sir, I am a new comer to this House and so I shall try to approach the matter carefully so that it may be in keeping with the decorum of this House and also with the dignity of the person on whose speech I am going to speak.

Sir, many speakers told that the Governor's Address is an illuminating and lucid one and some other speakers said that the address missed many important points and it is obscure one. I also think, Sir, that we miss many things in Governor's address which should have contained details but instead the Governor touched only on a certain point. Sir, in the first Paragraph of the address the Governor referred to the peaceful and efficient manner in which the election was completed in this year. It is indeed worthwhile to mention that the election was peaceful and it was completed in an efficient manner. I also think so.

Sir, my party suffered defeat in some places and the Communist Party is almost annihilated. I cannot agree with my friend from Barchalla that the election was free and fair. I am sorry I cannot be of the same opinion with him. I have found that at least in some constituencies election was done in a very corrupt way and every corrupted means were adopted by some winning candidates for procuring votes. Sir in some constituencies, money was spent like water and that money was supplied to the winning candidates by a section of business community who are generally non-Assamese with a hope to replenish after a few months by raising the prices of the essential commodities. In some cases votes were procured by allurements, threats and promise. Sir, I have a sad experience of this year's election.



**Shri MAL CHANDRA PEGU [Mujuli (Reserved)]:** Sir, on a point of information, may I know who were the Members who won their election by giving money?

**Shri MADHUSUDAN DAS (Barpeta):** I am not bound to give the names; the hon. Member has no right to ask for the names.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Order, order, you carry on.

**Shri MADHUSUDHAN DAS:** Sir, people's faith in democracy has been shakened. Sir, in this election people's social, moral as well as democratic principle have been dragged down instead of upgrading them. Sir, we are trying to build society on democratic principle where the morality of the people will be higher but the election propaganda has undone what the people and the organisation were trying to do all these years. Sir, the Congress Organisation has been serving an ideal: it stands for purity, morality, peace and non-violence. Now at the time of election if the Leader of the party who stands for the honesty also resorted to such method there is no hope for the country. This shows that bad days are coming for Assam and for our country.

Sir, now I want to refer to Governor's address, paragraph, 2, wherein he has referred to the measures taken by the Border Security Force. Sir, the Governor has given us some details of the measures taken to strengthen the Pakistan Border and referred incidentally to a number of illegal entry of Pak National to this Province. Sir, it is a burning question to the people of this State. The public mind is very much agitated for a number of years over this matter. The public has a suspicion in their mind that this Pakistani infiltration is due to back door policy of a political nature and I think the public are justified in entertaining such suspicion. Sir, from the Government side no figure was placed before the public as to the number of Pak National moving in Assam and India today. Sir, an enquiry is carrying on by the Central Government. From the Press we have however come to know that about 2 lakhs of Pakistani Nationals are moving in Assam without any valid authority, that is, without taking passport. The number is going to swell in near future. We read, Sir, in the newspaper some months ago that a high placed official and public leader, in his speech in Golaghat, assured the people that there is no illegal entry by Pak National worth mentioning. But after the Central Government Enquiry Committee's Report was published, I think he was entirely wrong. We do not know what he meant by his utterance that there was not sufficient number which should create panic in the minds of the people.

**\*Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance):** On a point of information, Sir. Will the hon. Member let me know whether he has got a copy of the report made by the Central Government and whether it has been published?

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Will you kindly place a copy of that report on the table for inspection by other Members of the House?

**Shri MADHUSUDAN DAS (Barpeta):** It will be found in the Assam Tribune.



**Mr. SPEAKER:** You should kindly furnish a copy of that newspaper report to me so that I can place it on the table of the House.

**Shri MADHUSUDAN DAS (Barpeta):** Afterwards I may supply it if you like.

**\*Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance):** The hon. Member made a reference that there is a Central Government Enquiry Committee's Report.

**Shri MADHUSUDAN DAS:** The Central Government Enquiry Committee's Report was published in the newspaper of 18th March.

**\*Shri Md. UMARUDDIN (Dhubri):** Was there any Enquiry Committee? Whether there is a report by Government or it is a press report?

**Shri MADHUSUDAN DAS:** Something was published.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Anything published in the newspaper cannot be brought to the floor of the Assembly, but something published with some amount of authority may be brought here on the floor of the Assembly and the Member who wants to utilise this report, it is his duty to submit a copy of that report to the Speaker so that he may lay it on the table for inspection of other Members.

**Shri MADHUSUDAN DAS (Barpeta):** Well, Sir, I told you I am a new Member, I am not thoroughly conversant. With the procedure.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Therefore, you should make less of allegations.

**Shri GIRINDRANATH GOGOI [Minister of State P.W.D. (R.B.):** Is it the privilege of new Members to speak anything and everything here?

**Mr. SPEAKER:** I have already told him.

**Shri MADHUSUDAN DAS:** I do not think I am speaking everything and anything, Sir. There was a report and I hope my hon. Friend would have seen it if he had read the newspaper.

Sir, I beg to bring to your notice that when the question of combing the illegal entry of Pakistanis arises, they raise a bogey of terrorism and oppression. They tell the people through the meetings and through the newspapers that there is no large scale infiltration of Pak Nationals but a section of people is bent upon doing mischief to the peaceful citizens, I mean the minority community, and, therefore, these matters are raised from time to time. I fail to understand how if combing operations are carried on by the Government the citizens who are living here for long and who are good citizens of India can be terrorized or oppressed or some mischief can be done to them. Of course, the entire community cannot be blamed, Sir. The people appreciate that there are very many faithful citizens belonging to



other communities here who are as eager to drive these Pakistanis as the majority community. But there are always black sheep and some people of that community might have harboured and sheltered and covered the identity of such persons. Sir, I told you before, that this matter is a very serious one and if the Government do not take early and effective steps to root out to drive away the Pakistanis who have no right to live in this country, may serious consequences may follow. Sir, in this respect, the Governor's address give us to understand that some cases are brought to the court and people found guilty are punished and repatriated. But what is there number, it is not given. The number of such cases are very very few. On the other hand, the personnel deputed by the Central Government to enquire into this matter have given us to understand that their number is over 2 lakhs and it is not a negligible number. It is more than 2 lakhs, as the report said that a large number could not be detected for want of co-operation from the villages, where they are living. I know something of the methods by which these illegal entries are covered. Sir, some people from Pakistan came to Assam about 40 years ago leaving a portion of their family in Pakistan for instance, if the father comes with 2 children and one wife, then in Pakistan he lives 2 children and another wife. Now, Sir, after Partition, for some ulterior motive, either political or economic, some of their relatives again come to this place and claim that his mother and father is living here so he is also living here, he is an Indian National, not a Pak National. Some others also come and marry here and they become son-in-law of somebody and remain here. If the officers go there they find that he is son-in-law of so and so, so he is here for sometime, for some years; though he is coming from Pakistan. There are at least some persons who are living like that. Some owing to corrupted revenue staff, have got settlement of land though he is not a person of this place.

**\*Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN (Dhubri):** It seems that it his personal knowledge. Has the hon. Member reported this matter of illegal settlement of land with Pakistanis to the police?

**Shri MADHUSUDHAN DAS:** There are numerous instances. We have reported to the local authorities. I have no business to bring this matter to the notice of the Government because I was not then a Member. Sir, in this way, if it has become difficult for the Government to comb out the Pakistani infiltration, but if it is not done effectively, serious consequence will arise in future.

Now, Sir, regarding Naga raids, the Governor has referred in his Address that six villages have been raided by Naga Hostiles in the North Cachar Hills and all the people has lost their home and property there. Governor was kind enough to inform us that relief measures had been taken effectively. But the relief measure given to them was too small in comparison to their losses. It is the bounden duty of the Government to protect their subjects at the time of danger. Another thing, Sir, is to be noted in this connection. This is not a new occurrence. This sort of raids has been continuing for several years. I want to know why Government cannot stop



them even by engaging more military or police force. People are living under constant terror for some years. This matter cannot be appreciated if one is not in that position. So, Sir, I beg to point out that Government should give protection of life and property of their subjects, otherwise they have no right to remain in their office. If they cannot do so, they should resign. At times even the people of Jorhat, which is not in the border of Naga Land had to be panicky. Yet, Government said that Naga raids had been stopped. After announcement of such utterances we know that there were fresh raids, looting and kidnapping by the Nagas. Recently, I have seen in the papers that our Prime Minister has taken the matter very seriously. He said that he was going to take strong action against the raiders. He said that these raiders would be shot at sight. I want to know from our Government whether they are also going to take the same serious attitude towards the Naga raiders—whether they are going to shoot the raiders at sight or not.

Sir, another point we miss in Governor's Address. There is no mention of policy statement of the Government. What is the ultimate aim of the Government? As we know the ultimate object of the State Government is to develop the socialistic pattern of society. Whether Congress took the same policy from our party or so they should have to usher in the same principle and policy as we the socialist have, as they have taken the principle of socialism from us.

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries, etc.):** Socialism was born before his party was born, Sir.

**Shri MADHUSUDHAN DAS (Barpeta):** I will not admit it, Sir. Another point I am going to mention is that there is vast difference in the matter of pay scales of different officers. Sir, you are paying Rs.3,500 to a High Court Judge and to his Peon you are paying only Rs.35 which is hundred times less than the salary of the Judge. The Judge will have to maintain his family and so also; the 4th grade officer yes, I call them officers. You must not keep the difference of pay scale so much. We shall be happy if the difference is only 5 times, i.e., if you keep the scale of the higher officers at Rs.1,000, the lower officers should get Rs.200.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Mr. Das, your time is up.

**Shri MADHUSUDHAN DAS:** If a constable gets only Rs.35 and he has easy means of getting money from people for his service or promise of doing service to them then he will get money to keep him alive.

Now, as I am told that my time is up, I want to make my final remark that I am one with the Governor when he mentioned the visit to Assam of Acharyya Vinoba Bhave in connection with Gramdan Act which Government have passed. Sir, the visit of this great saint who is the most affectionate disciple of Gandhiji, is an historic event. I sincerely pray that his message of peace, non-violence, and non-enjoyment will receive with grace by every citizen of our State by participating himself in the Gramdan Act. I would request the hon. Members in the Treasury Benches to donate as much land as they have to this movement to show example to us. (Laughter).

(Voice—Why does not the hon. Member donate all his land).



**Shri MADHUSUDHAN DAS (Barpeta)** : We are in the Opposition—so we oppose everything Government do including the operative portion of the Gramdan Act. With these words, Sir, I support the amendment to the motion of thanks.

**Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar)** : মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, গবৰ্ণৰ ভাষণৰ সম্বন্ধে জনাই মাননীয় সদস্য শ্ৰীশৰৎ চন্দ্ৰ সিংহ ডাঙৰীয়াই বিটো ধন্যবাদ সূচক প্ৰস্তাব দাঙি ধৰিছে তাত মই সম্বন্ধ জনাইছোঁ।

অসমত সদায় কিন্তু মজদুৰ পৰিস্থিতি শান্তিপূৰ্ণ হৈ থাকিব বুলি কৰিব নোৱাৰি। কিয়নো National Wage Board এ এটা প্ৰস্তাব লৈছিল যে, মজদুৰৰ মজুৰী আঠ নয়া পইচাৰ পৰা চাৰি নয়া পইচা লৈকে বঢ়োৱা হব আৰু কৰ্মচাৰী সকলৰ মাহে দুই টকা বঢ়োৱা হব। এইটো interim decision হৈ আছিল। কিন্তু এই প্ৰস্তাব অসমৰ চাহ মালিক সকলে মানি নললে। গতিকে ইয়াৰ ফল স্বৰূপে মজদুৰ পৰিস্থিতি শান্তিপূৰ্ণ হৈ থাকিব বুলি আশা কৰিব নোৱাৰি। সেই কাৰণে আজি সদনৰ জৰিয়তে চৰকাৰক এই বিষয়টোৰ প্ৰতি দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো। চাহ শিল্পৰ কাৰণে ভাৰত চৰকাৰে গঠন কৰা National Wage Board আৰু সিদ্ধান্ত অবজ্ঞা কৰাটো অসমৰ চাহ শিল্পৰ কাৰণে এথা মাৰাত্মক কথা হৈছে। মজদুৰ সকলৰ এই ন্যায় প্ৰাপ্য বঞ্চিত কৰি যদি মালিক সকলে বাথে তেন্তে শিল্পত শান্তি স্থাপন কেনেকৈ হব পাৰে? অসম চৰকাৰে নিশ্চয় শিল্পত শান্তিৰ কাৰণে এই গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ বিষয়ত হস্তক্ষেপ কৰা উচিত।

এই বিলাক কথা আলোচনা কৰি এটা সিদ্ধান্ত লবলৈ এই সপ্তাহতে মাৰ্ঘেৰীতাত অসম শাখা ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় মজদুৰ কংগ্ৰেছৰ সাধাৰণ পৰিষদৰ অধিবেশন ৰহিব। মই কব নোৱাৰোঁ তাত কি গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ সিদ্ধান্ত হয়।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ইয়াৰ বাহিৰেও এই সদনেও এটা Plantation Labour Act Enquiry কমিটি নিযুক্ত কৰিছিল। সেই কমিটিয়ে ১১ বছৰ তদন্ত কৰি এটা গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ ৰিপৰ্ট দাখিল কৰিছিল। সেই ৰিপৰ্ট এতিয়ালৈকে কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰাৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা হোৱা নাই। সেই ৰিপৰ্ট এই সদনৰ সন্মুখত ৰক্তমান আছে। এই ৰিপৰ্টে এইটো প্ৰমাণ কৰিছে যে, বাগান মজদুৰ আইন খন ভালকৈ প্ৰয়োগ কৰা হোৱা নাই। গতিকে যদি এই ৰিপৰ্টৰ কথা বিলাক কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰি মজদুৰ কল্যাণৰ কাম বোৰ জোৰেৰে কৰা হয়—তাৰ কাৰণে মই চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো। এই Plantation Labour Enquiry Act Committeeয়ে কিছুমান কল্যাণ-মূলক কামৰ নিৰ্দেশ দিছিল সেই বোৰ একো কাৰ্য্যকৰী হোৱা নাই। তাৰ কাৰণে বাগিচাৰ মজদুৰ অসন্তুষ্ট হৈছে। গুনি দঃখ পাব যে, বাগিচাৰ পকি ঘৰ ভাঙি পৰি অসমৰ চাহ বাগিচাত মানুহৰ মৃত্যু ঘটছে। এই হল ঘৰৰ নমুনা। আগৰ খেৰি ঘৰত থাকোঁতেও এনে ঘটনা ঘটা নাই। এইদৰে কল্যাণ মূলক কাম বোৰৰ প্ৰতি বাগিচাৰ মালিক সকলে অৱহেলা কৰা বিষয়টোৰ প্ৰতি চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো। কোম্পানীৰ গাচিত মজদুৰে খেতি কৰা ধানৰ বাবদ বেচন বন্ধ কৰা নিয়ম উঠাই দিবলৈ অনেক দিনৰ পৰা আন্দোলন কৰা হৈছিল। আৰু এই সদনত কেবাৰাৰো আলোচনা হৈছিল, কিন্তু আজিলৈ এই বিষয়ে সিদ্ধান্ত লৈয়ো একো ফল ধৰা নাই। মজদুৰৰ লৰা-ছোৱালীৰ শিক্ষাৰ বিষয়ে এতিয়ালৈকে একো সুব্যৱস্থা হোৱা নাই। চাহ বাগিচাৰ মজদুৰৰ কাৰণে যি বোৰ স্কুল আছে সেই বোৰ



আছে। সেইবোৰ আন স্কুল বিলাকৰ শাৰীলৈ আনিব লাগে। পিচপৰা সম্পদায়ৰ লৰা-ছোৱালী বোৰে পোৱা সকলো সা-সুবিধা তেওঁলোকেও পোৱা উচিত। গতিকে আইন কেৱল বান্ধতামূলক হৈ আছে কামত একো হোৱা নাই। যিবিলাক মই-মতালি কৰা আৰু আইন নমনা মালিক আছে তেওঁলোকৰ বিপক্ষে আইন মতে ব্যৱস্থা লব লাগে। কাৰণ এই বোৰ চোৰ ডকাইতটকৈও অধম। এওঁলোকে চোৰ-দকাইতৰ নিচিনাই অপৰাধী।

আৰু এটা কথা আজি আমাৰ তৃতীয় পৰিকল্পনাৰ ১ম বছৰৰ মাজ পালেহি এতিয়া বেচিকৈহে কাম কৰা মজদুৰৰ দৰকাৰ। কিন্তু এতিয়া আমাৰ P.W.D.ত কাম কৰি থকা বহুত মানুহৰ নাম কাটি দিছে। এই নাম কাটি দিয়াৰ কোনো কাৰণ নাই। কেৱল তেওঁলোকক কিছু পইচা দিব লগা হোৱাৰ কাৰণেহে নাম কাটিছে। তেওঁলোকক সপ্তাহিক ছুটি নিদিয়া লোকচানী দিবলৈ আৰু বছৰত পাচদিন সৰ্ব্বটুকুৰা দিবলৈ চৰকাৰে কৰা সিদ্ধান্ত মতে মজদুৰ সকলক কিছু টকা দিব লগা হৈছিল। কলত নাম কটা আৰম্ভ কৰিছে।

গৱৰ্ণমেণ্ট আদৰ্শ মালিক হোৱা উচিত। কিন্তু এতিয়া তাৰ বিপৰীত হৈছে।

মই আশা কৰো আমাৰ গৱৰ্ণমেন্টৰ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰীয়ে তেখেতৰ বিভাগীয় কৰ্মচাৰীৰ লগত পৰামৰ্শ কৰি পুৰণা মানুহ বিলাকৰ নাম কাটি নতুন মানুহ লোৱাটো বন্ধ কৰিব। কামৰ পৰা বৰখাট কৰা মানুহকো পুনৰ কামত লব। মই জনাত ইয়াৰ কাৰণ হল, সেই মানুহ বিলাকক পইচা দিব লগা হোৱা কাৰণেই নাম কাটি দিছে। গতিকে বিষয়টোৰ প্ৰতি মই চৰকাৰৰ চোকা দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো।

মোৰ বোধেৰে গৱৰ্ণমেণ্ট আদৰ্শ employee হব লাগে। যদি গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টই আদৰ্শবাদী হব নোৱাৰে তেন্তে ব্যক্তিগত মালিকৰ শ্ৰমিকে কেনেকৈ ভাল ব্যৱহাৰ পাব?

আমাৰ সমবায় ভিত্তিত অৰ্থাৎ ৰাজহুৱা খণ্ডত গঢ়ি উঠা অসম সমবায় চেনীকলতো যোৱা ডিচেম্বৰ মাহত এটা ধৰ্ম্মঘট কৰিব লগা হৈছিল। তিনিদিন ধৰ্ম্মঘট কৰাৰ পিচত 'কনচিলিয়েচন'ত এটা সীমাংসা হয় আৰু তাৰ কাম পুনৰ চালু হয়। কিন্তু 'কনচিলিয়েচন'ত যিবিলাক সীমাংসা কৰা হৈছিল সেই বিলাক সৰ্ত্ত মিলৰ কত্থপক্ষই কাৰ্য্যকৰী নকৰাৰ কাৰণে শ্ৰমিকৰ মাজত ভীষণ অশান্তি হৈছে আৰু পুনৰ ধৰ্ম্মঘটৰ সম্ভাৱনা হৈছে।

আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত সমবায়ৰ চানেকি হিচাবে মাত্ৰ এটা শিল্প গঢ়ি উঠিছে। তাতো যদি শ্ৰমিক সকলে ধৰ্ম্মঘট কৰিব লগা হয় তেন্তেই অতি পৰিতাপৰ কথা। তাৰ উপৰিও সিদ্ধান্ত বিলাক যদি ঠিকমতে কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰা নহয় তেন্তে সিদ্ধান্ত লোৱাবেই বা লাভ কি আৰু শ্ৰমিকৰ মাজত শান্তি বা স্থাপন হয় কেনেকৈ মই তাৰো এই বিষয়ে অতিশীঘ্ৰে গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে হস্তক্ষেপ কৰি চুজিব সৰ্ত্ত বোৰ মিলৰ কত্থপক্ষ কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিবলৈ বাধ্য কৰিব লাগে।

অসমৰ মুঠ জনসংখ্যাৰ  $\frac{5}{9}$  এভাগতকৈও শ্ৰমিক সংখ্যা বেচি। আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ শ্ৰমিকৰ সংখ্যা অন্যান্য ৰাজ্যৰ শ্ৰমিকৰ জনসংখ্যাতকৈ কোনোদুপে কম নহয়। শ্ৰমিকৰ সমস্যা বৰ গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ সমস্যা। এই সমস্যা সমাধান কৰা



বৰ জটিল কাম। কিন্তু সমস্যা যদি সমস্যাতে বৰা হয় তেন্তে সদায় সি জটিলতৰহে স্থাপ্তি কৰিব আৰু শান্তি ভঙ্গ হ'ব পাৰে। শূনিকৰ সমস্যাত কোনোৱে কম মূল্য দিয়া উচিত নহয়।

ইয়াৰ লগতে মই আৰু এটা কথা জনাব খোজো। সেইটো হল যে, পঞ্চায়তৰ কিছুমান ঠাইত টকা অপব্যৱহাৰ হৈছে বুলি আমাৰ এই সদনৰ দুই-এজন সদস্যই এই কথাটো এটা বৰ ডাঙৰ সমস্যা বুলি প্ৰকাশ কৰিছে কিন্তু মোৰ মনেৰে এই বিলাক বৰ ডাঙৰ সমস্যা বুলি ধৰিব নোলাগে। টকা কম-বেচি পৰিমাণে এনেকি গভৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ বিভাগ বিলাকতো অপব্যয় হয় বুলি প্ৰকাশ। মই পঞ্চায়তৰ কথাটো নকওঁ। ই এটা নতুন অনুষ্ঠান ইয়াত অলপ অচৰপ কৰবাত অপব্যয় হোৱাটো অস্বাভাৱিক নহয়। এই আৰম্ভণিতে যদি এই বিলাকলৈ এই সদনত আন্দোলন কৰা হয় তেন্তে আমি ক্ষমতা বিকেন্দ্ৰী কৰণেই বা কৰিম কেনেকৈ আৰু সমাজ গঠনেই বা হ'ব কেনেকৈ? পঞ্চায়তৰ দুই এজন মানুহৰ দ্বাৰা যদি টকাৰ অপব্যৱহাৰ হোৱা বুলি প্ৰমাণ পোৱা হয় তেওঁলোকৰ বিপক্ষে ব্যৱস্থা নলবলৈ মই নকওঁ আৰু ও বছৰৰ পিচত তেওঁলোকক বদলোৱাৰো নিয়ম আছে। কিন্তু তাৰ কাৰণে আমি পঞ্চায়ত তুলি দিব নোৱাৰো। বৰং মোৰ বোধেৰে তেওঁলোকৰ পুঁজি বঢ়াই দিবহে লাগে। চৰকাৰৰ খাজনাৰ শতকৰা ৫০ ভাগ তেওঁলোকৰ হাতত এতিয়াই দিব লাগে। মই আশা কৰো অহা জুন মাহৰ অধিবেশনত আমাৰ অৰ্থ মন্ত্ৰীয়ে খাজনা শতকৰা ৫০ টকা পঞ্চায়তক দি বাজেটত প্ৰস্তাব আনিব।

আমাৰ সীমাস্তত নগাসকলে এতিয়াও উপদ্ৰৱ কৰি আছে। মোৰ গোটেই সমষ্টিটোৱেই নগা পাহাৰৰ পাবত। এই সীমাস্ত ৰাৰ কাৰণে অসম চৰকাৰেও যথেষ্ট টকা খৰছ কৰি আছে। কিন্তু সীমাস্তৰ ওচৰৰ গাঁওবিলাকত এতিয়াও অশান্তি হৈয়ে আছে। বহুতো নগাই আমাৰ গাঁৱৰ মাজেৰে অহা-যোৱা কৰি থকাত সেই অঞ্চলৰ মানুহবিলাকৰ ঘৰ চিনিব পাৰে আৰু বাৰিষা আহি অত্যাচাৰ কৰি লুতপাটি কৰিবলৈ সুবিধা পায়। কহিনা কৃষি ফাৰ্ম নামে এখন ইংৰাজৰ ফাৰ্মত বহুত নগাই হাজিৰা কাম কৰিছে। এই মানুহ বোৰৰ চলন-ফুৰণ খুব সন্দেহজনক বুলি গাঁৱৰ মানুহবিলাকে কয়। মই এই বিষয়ে গভৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰো। নগাৰ গুপ্তগোল বন্ধ হ'ল বুলি আমি ভৱা উচিত নহয়। টেক্সজান ফুলবাৰী অঞ্চলত প্ৰায় এবছৰৰ আগতে দুটা মানুহ নগাই ধৰি নি আজিলৈকে এৰি দিয়া নাই। তেওঁলোকৰ পৰিয়ালক চলিবৰ কাৰণে তাক পেন্‌চন দিয়াতো চৰকাৰৰ পক্ষে উচিত হ'ব বুলি ভাবো। নগা পৰ্বতৰ কাষৰীয়া ঠাই বিলাকলৈ আলি বাট বন্ধাটোও এটা বৰ জৰুৰী কথা। টেক্সজান অঞ্চলত অতি শীঘ্ৰে প্ৰস্তাবিত কেম্পটো স্থাপন কৰিবলৈ মই অনুৰোধ জনাওঁ। ইয়াকে কৈ মই মোৰ বক্তৃতাৰ সামৰণি মাৰিলো।

### Shri RATHINDRA NATH SEN (Karimganj North):

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণৰ উপৰি বিতৰ্কে অংশ গ্ৰহণ কৰতে উঠে প্ৰথমেই আমি এই বিধানসভাৰ প্ৰবীন ও নবীন প্ৰত্যেক সন্মানিত সদস্যকে প্ৰাৰ্থনা জনাই যে গুৰুতৰ বিষয়েৰ উপৰি আমি আমাৰ বক্তব্য সীমাবদ্ধ ৰাখিব তাহা শুধু আসাম ৰাজ্যৰ জীৱন-সম্ভাৱ পক্ষেই নয় সমগ্ৰ ভাৰতীয় পক্ষে বৰ্তমান সময়ে অতীব বিপৰ্য্যয়কৰ। স্তৱৰাং মাননীয় সদস্যগণ যেন জাতীয় জীৱনৰ এই চৰম সমস্যাৰ আলোচনাৰ আমাৰ সহযোগীতা কৰেন, জাতিকে আগবঢ়ি দিনেৰ পথনিৰ্দেশ দেন। মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়! ভাৱাবেগে পৰিচালিত হয়ে অতীতে আমাৰ কি অসমীয়া, কি ৰাজ্যালী, কি মণিপুৰী, কি বিহাৰী, কি হিন্দুস্থানী কি হিন্দু, কি মুসলমান—সকলেই আত্মঘাতী পথে জাতিৰ জীৱন সৌন্দৰ্য্যকে বিনষ্ট



হওয়ার সুযোগ দিয়েছি, ফলে আজি শুধু বর্ণগত নয়, ধর্মগত নয়—শ্রেণীগত সংঘর্ষে আমরা স্বংসের পথে অতি দ্রুত এগিয়ে চলেছি। তাই মাননীয় সদস্যগণকে আমি অনুরোধ করব আসামরাজ্যের জাতীয় জীবনের এই সংকট মুহূর্তে আস্তন আমরা ভাষাগত, বর্ণগত, ধর্মগত শ্রেণীগত ভেদ-বুজির উর্দে উঠে এই রাজ্যের লক্ষ লক্ষ পোষিত মানুষের জন্য মহামানবতার পূজাবেন্দী রচনায় আয়োজগ করি। মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, প্রথম দুঃখের কথা—মাননীয় রাজ্যপালের ভাষণে সত্যের অনুপস্থিতি এবং সত্যের বিকৃতি আমাকে বেদনাহত করেছে। মাননীয় রাজ্যপাল তাঁহার ভাষণে উল্লেখ করেছেন ১৯ শে মে তারিখের (১৯৬১ সাল) শিলচরের সরকারী হত্যাকাণ্ডের কথা, উল্লেখ করেছেন ১৯শে জুন তারিখের হাইলাকান্দীর বীভৎসতা, স্বংস যন্ত্র ও হত্যাকাণ্ডের কথা। কমলা, শচীন, হীতেশ, সুরকোমল, সুনীল, চাণ্ডীচরণ, তারিণী সত্যেন্দ্র, কুমুদ, কানাই, বীরেন্দ্র—এই একাদশ অমর শহীদকে শ্রদ্ধাঞ্জলী জানিয়ে, বলতে চাই শিলচর গুলিবর্ষণের মৃতের সংখ্যা ভাষণে লিপিবদ্ধ করতে মাননীয় রাজ্যপাল বিধাগ্রস্ত হয়েছেন, কিন্তু হাইলাকান্দীর মৃতের সংখ্যা দিয়েছেন পাঁচ জন। ইহাও সঠিক তথ্য নয়। হাইলাকান্দীতে ১৯ শে জুনের ঘটনায় অপমৃত্যু বরণ করেছেন দশ জন মুসলমান ভাই পাঁচজন নয়। তদানীন্তন সরকারী প্রেসনোটেও এই দশ জনের জীবন হননের সংবাদ সাধারণে প্রকাশিত হয়েছে। মাননীয় রাজ্যপাল শিলচরে সংগ্রাম পরিষদের পরিচালিত, অহিংস সত্যাগ্রহ সংগ্রামের সঙ্গে একই মূর্ত্তে গেঁথে দিয়েছেন হাইলাকান্দীর হিংস সংঘাতের ঘটনাকে। ইহা যদি ইচ্ছাকৃত হয় তবে তা দুঃখের কথা। ভাষা সংগ্রামের ধ্বনি ছিল—“বশেমাতরম” “বাংলা ভাষার স্বীকৃতি চাই”। “সকল জাতির ভাষার মর্যাদা চাই”। হাইলাকান্দীর উন্মত্ততার ধ্বনি ছিল—“আম্রাহ আকবর” “মন্ত্রী মইনুল হক চৌধুরী জিন্দাবাদ।” ভাষা সংগ্রামের সম্মানগণ অহিংসার অবতার মহাত্মাগান্ধীজীর প্রতিকৃতি বন্ধ ধারণ করে মার খেয়েছেন, প্রাণ দিয়েছেন—চোখের সম্মুখে নির্মম নারী নির্ঘাতন দেখেও সংযম রক্ষা করেছেন। আর হাইলাকান্দীর উন্মত্ততা সৈন্য পুলিশের নিরস্ত্র সহযোগীতায় হাজার হাজার হিন্দুর সম্পত্তি নাশ করেছে, ধর জালিয়েছে, লুণ্ঠন করেছে। মাননীয় সদস্যগণ! আপনাদের বিচার করতে হবে এ দুই কি এক ?

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, রাজ্যপালের ভাষণে হাইলাকান্দী দুর্ঘটনার উল্লেখ আজ অত্যন্ত স্বাভাবিক ভাবে একটি প্রশ্ন আমাদের মায়নে উপস্থিত হয়েছে—এ জঘন্যতম ঘটনার পশ্চাদপট কি ? কে বা কাহারো এই স্বংস যন্ত্রের নায়ক ? কে সেই অস্থিখ্যান যে পশ্চাতে থেকে এই হিংস্রতা সাধন করিয়েছে ? কে সেই মীরজাফর বার ইচ্ছিতে রাজ্যের পুলিশ অধিকর্তা, সহকারী পুলিশ অধিকর্তা সশস্ত্র বাহিনী পরিবেষ্টিত থেকেও অত্যাচারীদের হাত থেকে অত্যাচারিতদের রক্ষা করার চেষ্টা করা সম্ভব মনে করলেন না ? কে সেই লর্ড ব্রাইডের প্রেতাঙ্গা বার তপ্তির জন্য এই ধর্ম নিরপেক্ষ ভারত রাষ্ট্রের প্রান্তিক রাজ্যে নতুন ভাবে সাম্প্রদায়িকতার আগুন জ্বালান হলো ? অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় ! মীরজাফর, উদীচাঁদ শুধু মীরজাফরদৌল্লাহ যুগেই বাংলা, বিহার, উরিষ্যা, আসামের ললাটে কলঙ্ক নেপনের জন্য জন্মগ্রহণ করে নি ? ওদের জন্ম হয় যুগে যুগে—কালে কালে। হাইলাকান্দীর শোচনীয় ঘটনাবলীর পশ্চাতেও ছিল এই মীরজাফর-জগৎগেঠ-রাজ বল্লভ এও কোম্পানীর নেতৃত্ব। আজ মাননীয় রাজ্যপাল যখন হাইলাকান্দীকে টেনে নাখিয়েছেন এই মহতী ভাষাক্ষেত্রে তখন এই মহান বিধান সভার ততোধিক মহান সদস্যবৃন্দের জাতীয় কর্তব্য সম্বন্ধে হাইলাকান্দীর ঘটনাবলীর পশ্চাদপট আবিষ্কারের জন্য সরকারী বিচার, বিভাগীয় ও বে-সরকারী তদন্ত দাবী করা। মাননীয় প্রবীণ কংগ্রেস সদস্য শ্রীমতিরাম বরা মহাশয় অতিশয় সংগত কারণেই এই ঘটনাবলীর জন্য তদন্ত দাবী করেছেন। এই তদন্তের মাধ্যমে টেনে বার করতে হবে কালো মুখোস খারী মহা নায়ককে ;



জানতে হবে কে সেই দস্যু। চরম দণ্ডে দণ্ডিত করতে হবে হাইলাকান্দী ঘটনার জন্য দায়ী এই আইনমানকে। হাইলাকান্দীর গোচরীয় ঘটনার পর মুহুর্তে সারা ভারত-বর্ষে আমরা তদন্তানুষ্ঠানের দাবী করেছি, কিন্তু অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়।

“প্রতিকারহীন শক্তির অপরাধে—  
বিচারের বাণী নীরবে নিভতে কান্দে।”

বিচার আমরা পাইনি। মাননীয় রাজ্যপাল মহাশয়ের ভাষণে উল্লেখ রয়েছে এই ঘটনার জন্য ১০০৭ জনকে কেন্দ্র করে বিচার হচ্ছে; কিন্তু মাননীয় সদস্যগণ, আপনারা কি চান প্রকৃত অপরাধীগণ সমাজের এবং রাষ্ট্রের পদমর্যাদার আসনে উপবিষ্ট থেকে আসামের ভবিষ্যতকে ব্যাধ করুক আর কতিপয় অস্ত্র, মৃগ, অবুঝ গ্রামবাসী মুখোশধারীর অপরাধের দণ্ড ভোগ করুক? নিশ্চয়ই আপনারা তেমন কামনা করেন না। যদি তা না করেন—সত্যই যদি আপনারা চান এই সর্ব জাতির পরন তীখ ভারতবর্ষ সম্প্রদায়িকতা মূক্ত হউক—একটি মানব সাধনার তীখকে পরিণত হউক—তবে অন্যায়কে উদ্ঘাটিত করে পাপীকে উৎপাতিত করার জন্য হাইলাকান্দীর ঘটনাবলীর বিচার ও বিভাগীয় তদন্তের জন্য সরকারকে বাধ্য করুন। সমগ্র আসাম রাজ্যের সমষ্টিগত নিপদের—সর্বনাশের ইঙ্গিত রয়েছে হাইলাকান্দীর ঘটনার আভাস্তরে। প্রকাশ্য দিবালোকে দশ সহস্রাধিক মানুষ ক্রুদ্র হাইলাকান্দী সহরের তিনদিক ঘেঁষে দলে দলে সহরাভিমুখে উন্মাদ নৃত্য করতে করতে এগিয়ে চললো, সহর প্রবেশ পথে মহকুমাবিপতি শ্রীখোসলা পথরোধ করলেন—কিন্তু লর্ড ক্রাইভের প্রোত্সাহ অশুভ পদব্র্জি ছিল চারিভিতে—আসামের পুলিশ প্রধান শ্রীহাইদার হুসেন বলেন—মাইভেং, ওরা ভালমানুষের দল, সহরে যেতে দাও। বিচার কোথায়! বিচার করবে কে?

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, সেই দুদিনে মাননীয় মন্ত্রী শ্রীমইনুল হক চৌধুরী ছিলেন কাছাড়ে দুই দিন পূর্ব থেকে। হাইলাকান্দী জেলা কংগ্রেস সভাপতি শ্রীমন্তোয় কুমার রায় মহাশয় দুর্ঘটনার দুই দিন পূর্বে ১৭ই জন তারিখে মাননীয় মন্ত্রী মহোদয়কে জানিয়ে ছিলেন হাইলাকান্দীর গর্ভে স্তষ্ট বিন বাঘের কথা। তবু এই দুর্ঘটনা প্রতিরোধ করা গেল না কেন? হাইলাকান্দী সহরে দুর্ঘটনার মুহুর্তে Inspector General of Police Shri Hyder Hussain, Deputy Inspector General Lala B. K. Dey, Plains Division Commissioner Shri B. L. Sen সপরিষদ উপস্থিত। মাননীয় মন্ত্রী শ্রীমইনুল হক মহাশয় সেই অশুভ মুহুর্তে কর্তব্যপারায়ণ জেলা কর্তা শ্রীশ্রীবাস্তবকে নিয়ে চলে গেলেন কুস্তীরগ্রাম বিমান বন্দরে; আয়োজন সম্পূর্ণ হলো—সহস্র সর্বহারা ১৫ বৎসর পর আবার স্বাধীন দেশে জাতীয় সরকার পরিচালিত অবস্থায় গৃহহারা, সর্বহারা হলো।

**Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture):**

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would draw your attention to the Rules of this House. I do not mind the hon. Member discussing certain matters but if he wants to refer to the personal conduct of another Member or a person placed in the Government, that should be done only through a substantive motion, not in this manner.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** He has not referred to anybody's name. He said that you were only present in Silchar on a certain day. Under Rule 279 if any direct allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature is made against any person, then only he should give previous notice to the Speaker and the Speaker after giving due notice to the person who is involved in this allegation can bring such matters for discussion.



**Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture):** May I point out most respectfully that it was alleged that the Deputy Commissioner was taken to Kumbhirgram deliberately by the Minister—that what he said and that is a direct charge.

**Shri RATHINDRA NATH SEN (Karimganj North):** অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় মাননীয় মন্ত্রী মহোদয়কে আমি আঘাত দিতে চাই না। মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে নিজ স্বার্থে জাতির স্বার্থে এবং রাষ্ট্রের স্বার্থে তদন্ত-নুষ্ঠানের মাধ্যমে মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ের প্রতি যে, সন্দেহের উদ্রেক হয়েছে তা থেকে মুক্তিতে প্রয়োজন।

**Mr. SPEAKER:** For the information of the new Members I read out the relevant Rule. I am reading from page 61 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly—

“279-A. Procedure regarding allegation against a person—No allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by a Member against any person unless the Member has given previous intimation to the Speaker and also to the Minister concerned so that the Minister may be able to make an investigation into the matter for the purpose of a reply.”

**Shri RATHINDRA NATH SEN:** অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ধন্যবাদ। এই ব্যাপারের বিষয় আলোচনা আমি ভবিষ্যতে করিব।

**Mr. SPEAKER:** You need not repeat these things. You can deal with other points

**Shri RATHINDRA NATH SEN:** অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, হাইলাকান্দী সহরের সব শেষ হয়ে যেত যদি না দৈবানুগ্রহে বিনাম বন্দরে টেলিফোনযোগে সংবাদ পেয়ে ৫০ মাইল পথ অস্থির পরিক্রমায় জেলা কৰ্ত্তা শ্রীবাণেশ মহাশয় হাইলাকান্দী দিবা অবসান প্রাককালে পৌঁছে দুর্বৃত্তদের উপর গুলি চালনার আদেশ না দিতেন। ভগবান শ্রীবাণেশকে দীর্ঘজীবী করুন।

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় সদস্যগণ যদি হাইলাকান্দীর ঘটনাকে একটা বিচিছিন্ন ঘটনা হিসাবে গ্রহণ করেন তবে মহা ভুল করবেন। ঐ হাইলাকান্দীর ঘটনার মাঝে মিলে আছে সারা আসামের ভবিষ্যৎ অমঙ্গলের বীজ। বিগত দুই বৎসর যাবৎ আসাম রাজ্যে পাকিস্তানী অবৈধ অনুপ্রবেশের কারণে চারিদিকে আতঙ্কিত উঠেছে। সমস্ত আসাম প্রায় ছেয়ে ফেলেছে সহস্র সহস্র অপরিচিত মুখ। হাইলাকান্দীতেও দেখা গিয়েছিল এই রকম অসংখ্য অপরিচিত মুখ। মাননীয় সদস্যগণকে জানতে হবে ওরা কারা? যদি ওদের জানতে চান তবে দুটি নিক্ষেপ করুন শিলং পাসপোর্ট অফিসের অভ্যন্তরে একটু নজর রাখুন পাক ডেপুটি হাইকমিশন ভিসা অফিসের আনাচে কানাচে। অনুসন্ধান করুন পাসপোর্ট অফিসকে কেন্দ্র করে যে বিরাট ষড়যন্ত্র অনুষ্ঠিত হয়েছে একদল পাসপোর্ট দালাল গোষ্ঠীকে শিখণ্ডীরূপে সম্মুখে দাঁড় করিয়ে ওদের চরিত্রের, ওদের গতিবিধির। ঐ রাজধানীতে উপরের তলার কোন কোন শক্তির ওদের সহযোগী, কোথায় ওদের প্রশ্রয় লাভের উৎস। সন্ধান নিন আপনাদের গভর্নমেন্টের কাছে ১৯৬১ সালে রাজ্য সরকার ৯৯৪ জন পাকিস্তানীর পাসপোর্ট দাবী না করার যে বিবরণ সম্বলিত পুস্তক বাহির করেছেন এবং এখনও শিলং পাসপোর্ট অফিসে যে সহস্র সহস্র ঐ জাতীয় দাবীহীন পাসপোর্ট পড়ে রয়েছে—ঐ হাজার হাজার পাকিস্তানী গেল কোথায়?



অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আসামের মূল বিপদ সেই স্থানে। শিলং পাসপোর্ট অফিস মডুয়ন্ত্র কেন্দ্রে পরিণত হয়েছে। সময়ে সতর্ক না হলে আগামী দিনে বহু সমস্যা কণ্টকিত এই প্রান্তিক রাজ্যে অসংখ্য “টুকের গ্রামের” অভ্যুত্থান অবশ্যজ্ঞাবী। অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়! ভগবানের নামে সংবিধানের নামে, মহানানবতার নামে মাননীয় সদস্যগণের কাছে আমার অনুরোধ তাহারা কেন আমাদের এই মহা সংকট সম্বন্ধে সতর্ক প্রহরীর কর্তব্য পালন করেন? এই প্রসঙ্গে রাজ্য সরকারকে সতর্ক হতে হবে। বর্তমানে পাকিস্তানী অবৈধ অনুপ্রবেশের সুযোগ নিয়ে করিমগঞ্জ সীমান্তবর্তী গ্রামসমূহের নিরীহ ভারতীয় সাধারণ মুসলমানদের অথবা হযরানি করা, না হয়, বদরপুর জংশন অতিক্রম করে ব্রহ্মপুত্র উপত্যকার পথে ওদের আসা এক সমস্যার ব্যাপার হয়ে দাঁড়িয়েছে।

অধ্যক্ষ মহাশয়, আমাদের অঞ্চলের সাধারণ মুছলমানদের ব্রহ্মপুত্র তেলিতে আসতে হলে বদরপুর জংশনে ওঠা যে ভারতীয় তার প্রমাণ দাবী করে পুলিশী জুলুম করা হয়। পঞ্চায়েতের সার্টিফিকেট দাবী করা হয়। এ অতিশয় অপমান জনক ব্যবস্থা। ভারতীয় মুছলমানদের অন্তর থেকে ভীতির তার দূর করতে না পারলে আমাদের জাতীয় কল্যাণ সম্ভব নয়। যতদিন ওরা ভারতবর্ষে নিজের দেশ বলে ভাবতে ও ভাল বাসতে নাপারবে ততদিন পর্যন্ত টুকেরগ্রামের পুনরাবৃত্তি বন্ধ করা সম্ভব নয় বা হবে না। সুতরাং অনুপ্রবেশকারী অনুেষণের পদ্ধতির পরিবর্তন করণ। দেশ প্রেমিক, দরদী সীমান্তবর্তী পুলিশ সীমান্ত এলাকায় নিযুক্ত করুন এবং গুপ্তপুলিস বিভাগকে শক্তিশালি করে শিকর গজাবর আগেই যাহাতে অনুপ্রবেশকারী পাকিস্তানী বিতরন সম্ভব হয় তার ব্যবস্থা করুন।

অধ্যক্ষ মহাশয়, পাকিস্তানী অনুপ্রবেশ প্রসঙ্গে বিতর্কে যোগদিয়ে মাননীয় সদস্য শ্রীমহানন্দ বড়া মহাশয় সময়ে সময়ে পাকিস্তান হইতে আগত হিন্দুদের কথাও উল্লেখ করেছেন। মাননীয় সদস্য মহাশয়ের ইচ্ছিতে আমি অত্যন্ত বেদনা বোধ করেছি। সত্য বটে অসংখ্য সর্বহারা ধর্মীয় রাষ্ট্র পাকিস্তান থেকে আসামের ধর্ম নিরপেক্ষ ভূমিতে এসেছেন, আসছেন এবং আরো আসবেন ও হয়ত। মাননীয় সদস্য মহীকান্ত দাস হয়তো ভুলেগেছেন যে, দীর্ঘকাল পূর্বেই এর ভারত রাষ্ট্রের আমন্ত্রিত অতিথি। এরা তারা, যারা খুদিরানের যুগ থেকে ভারতের স্বাধীনতার জন্য ফার্সীর মস্তে আত্মত্যাগ দিয়েছে এঁরা তাঁরা যারা ভারতের স্বাধীনতার জন্য দ্বিজাতীতন্ত্রের ভিত্তিতে ভারত বিভাগ মেনে নিয়ে নিজেদের কাঙাল করেছে, সর্বহারা করেছে লক্ষীছারা করেছে।

এরাই তাঁরা যারা এই আসাম এবং ভারতবর্ষের সর্বভৌমত্ব রক্ষার জন্য অক্লোষে বুকের রক্তে জাতির পদযাত্রার আলপনা এঁকে দেবে। তাছাড়া মাননীয় সদস্যের এদের নিয়ে খুব বেশিদিন বিবৃত হতে হবেনা। ১৯৫৫ ইংরাজীর গোয়ালপাড়া থেকে আরম্ভ করে ১৯৬১ ইংরাজী এর হাইলাকান্দী পর্যন্ত এই সর্বহারা দল অনেক মার খেয়েছে। অসংখ্য ইতিমধ্যে ইহলোক ত্যাগ করেছে, অবশিষ্টরাও মরতে বসেছে। শুধু ভগবান শ্রীকৃষ্ণ সত্যশ্রয়ী পঞ্চায়ত, পাণ্ডব ভগবান শঙ্করদেবের পদধূলি ধন্য এই আসামের মাটিতে শ্মশান যাত্রার অধিকার টকু থেকে এদের বঞ্চিত করবেন না। এই ভারততীথে মরতে দিন।

‘অসদোমা সঙ্গময়ঃ—তনসোমা জ্যোতিগময়ঃ’



**Shri SANTIRANJAN DAS GUPTA (Lumding):**

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় সদস্যগণ রাজ্যপাল মহোদয়ের ভাষণের উপর নানা সমালোচনা করেছেন। আমি সে সব বিষয়ে আর পুনরুত্থান না করে মাত্র একটি বিষয়ের উল্লেখ করি। সেখানে বলেছেন যে—

“In view, however, of the present Supreme Court Judgment the State Government had to amend the Assam Food Grains Licensing and Control Order, 1961) in order to continue the State Trading in food grains through co-operatives”

রাজ্য পালের ভাষণে সর্বপ্রথম জানা গেল যে, আসামে খাদ্য শস্যের ব্যবসা রাষ্ট্রীয় করা হয়েছে এবং কো-অপারেটিভ এর মাধ্যমে খাদ্য-দ্রব্য সংগ্রহ করা হয়েছে। State Trading এর বিষয়ে অন্য একদিন বলব। এখন লাইসেন্স এর বিষয়ে দুই একটি কথা বলি।

Licence দেওয়া ব্যাপারে মাননীয় Supreme Court এর judgment কে অমান্য করে একজন ভারতীয় নাগরিককে সংবিধান সন্মত অধিকার থেকে বঞ্চিত করা হয়েছে। আসাম সরকার তাহাকে লাইসেন্স না দেওয়াতে তিনি মাননীয় হাইকোর্টের শরণাপন্ন হন মাননীয় হাইকোর্ট আসাম গভর্নমেন্টের আদেশকে নাকচ করে। উক্ত নাগরিককে লাইসেন্স দেওয়ার অন্য নির্দেশ দান করেন।

1. “The High Court allowed the petition mainly on the ground that the application of the petitioner was not considered on merits and in accordance with the provisions of Clause 5 of the Assam Food Grain Control Order”.

Hon'ble High Court's 1st order—Hon'ble High Court এর ইহা প্রথম order উক্ত নাগরিক ভাবলো এইবার লাইসেন্স পাওয়া যাবে কেননা Hon'ble High Court এর order এর certified copy দরখাস্তের সঙ্গে দিয়া দেওয়া হয়েছিল। কিন্তু এই বারও Licence এর দরখাস্ত Reject করা হল। মাননীয় হাইকোর্টের Assam Food Grains (Licence and Control) Order, 1960 র ৫ ধারা অনুযায়ী বলেন :—

2. The High Court allowed the petition mainly on the ground that the application of petitioner for a license for the year 1960 was not considered on merits by the licensing authority in accordance with the provisions of clause 5 of the Assam Food Grains (Licensing and Control Order, 1960.) (This is the First order).

তারপর উক্ত নাগরিক পুনরায় মাননীয় হাইকোর্টের শরণাপন্ন হলেন। তখনও মাননীয় হাইকোর্ট আসাম সরকারের আদেশকে নাকচ করে Licensing Authority কে নির্দেশ দিয়েছেন যে তাহারা Administrative Instruction কে উপেক্ষা করে Assam Food Grains Control Order এর ৫ নং ধারায় বলা হয়েছে যে কাজ করিতে বলেন। মাননীয় হাইকোর্টের দ্বিতীয় order.

3. “On August 10th 1960 the High Court again set aside the order and directed the licensing authority to act independently of instructions received from the Government and to apply its mind to the merits of the application and decide it in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Assam Food Grains Control Order, 1960”.



কিন্তু উক্ত আদেশের নকল Licensing Authority কে দেওয়া হইলেও পুনরায় ১৩-৯-১৯৬০ তারিখে তাহার Licence এর দরখাস্ত নামঞ্জুর করেন। উক্ত ভারতীয় নাগরিক এবার আর আসাম হাইকোর্টে দরখাস্ত না করে মাননীয় Supreme Court এর দ্বারস্থ হলেন। মাননীয় সুপ্রীম কোর্ট আসাম গভর্নমেন্টের বক্তব্য বিষয় জানিবার জন্য তাহাদিগকে Affidavit দাখিলের নির্দেশ দান করেন। আসাম সরকারের পক্ষ থেকে যথেষ্ট যোগ্য সম্পূর্ণ আইনজীবী নিয়োগ করা হয়। কিন্তু মাননীয় Supreme Court উভয় পক্ষের বক্তব্য শুনে নিম্নোক্ত রায় দান করেন।

4. "To show however that no monopoly has been created in favour of a particular Co-operative Society like Apex Marketing, it has been stated that a number of Co-operative Societies have been or are being granted licences for the procurement of paddy. In our (Supreme Court's) view the statements in the affidavits filed on behalf of the respondents (State Government and Apex Marketing) show only one and one object *viz.*, creation of a monopoly in favour of Co-operatives.

We accordingly hold that the impugned order is bad as violating the rights of the petitioner guaranteed under Articles 14 and 19 of the Constitution.

In dealing with these applications the licensing authority must have regard to the provisions of Clause 5 of the Control Order and such other provisions of law as have a bearing on them in the light of the observation made in this judgment.

আমি শুধু বলব যে মাননীয় Supreme Court এর order থাকা স্বত্তেও আসাম সরকার ভারতীয় নাগরিকদের সাংবিধানিক অধিকার থেকে ১৯৫৯ সাল থেকে বঞ্চিত করেছেন।

এই বিষয়ে মাননীয় Supreme Court তাহাদের রায়ে বলেছেন:

5. "As the year 1961 will come to an end within a few months the application should be dealt with as expeditiously as possible so that the right of the petitioner may not be rendered infructuous by reason of the delay made in disposing the application".

"Before we part with the case" the judgment continues, "we must express our deep concern over the manner in which the State Government or its officers have issued instructions in the matter of granting licenses, instructions which clearly enough, are not in consonance with the provisions of the law governing the grant of such licenses. We doubt the wisdom of issuing executive instructions in matters which are governed by provisions of law. Even if it be considered necessary to issue instructions in such a manner the instructions cannot be so framed or utilised as to override the provisions of law. Such a method will destroy the very basis of the rule of law and strike at the very root of orderly administration of law".



আসাম Foodgrains Control Order ১৯৫৯ সালে একবার amended হয়েছে—১৯৬০ সালে ২রা জানুয়ারী আবার amended হয়েছে। এবং ১৯৬১ সালে প্রথম দিকে ও আবার amended হয়েছে। রাজ্যপাল তার ভাষণে বলেছেন যে মাননীয় Supreme Court এর আদেশের ফলে আসাম Foodgrain Control Order আবার ১৯৬১ সালের শেষের দিকে amended হয়েছে। একটা ব্যবসার monopoly co-operativeকে দেওয়া হবে। এই সাধারণ কথাটিও আসাম সরকার মামলা চলিতে থাকা কালীন সময়ের মধ্যে আসাম Foodgrain Control Order দ্বারা সংশোধন করলেন তথাপিও এই monopoly কথাটি আইনের অনুমোদন পাইল না। অথচ ২৭-৩-১৯৬২ তারিখে এই বিধান সভায় মাননীয় অর্থ মন্ত্রী সগর্বে বলেছেন যে আমাদের আইন উপদেষ্টাগণ ভারতবর্ষের অন্যান্য প্রদেশের আইন উপদেষ্টা ইহাতে নিকৃষ্ট নয়। হাইকোর্টের দুইবার এবং মাননীয় Supreme Court এ একবার দুই বৎসরে মোট ৩ বার একটা সাধারণ বিষয়ের ব্যাপারে হারিয়া একরূপ আদ্র প্রসাদ শোভা পায় না।

মাননীয় হাইকোর্ট এবং সুপ্রীম কোর্ট এর রায়ে পরেও আসাম সরকার তাদের নির্দেশ অমান্য করে পুনরায় একটা Administrative Order দ্বারা আসাম খাদ্য-শস্য নিয়ন্ত্রণ আইন নিম্নলিখিত ভাবে সংশোধন করেন—

6. "Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-clause (1), the State Government may, if it is of opinion that it is necessary to canalise distribution of foodgrains through any special or specialised agencies or channels (including Co-operative Societies), direct the licensing authority to grant a license under this Order only to such agencies or channels."

অথচ সুপ্রীম কোর্ট তাহাদের রায়ে পরিষ্কার বলছেন যে:—

7. "To achieve that object the State Government has resorted to an indirect method. Instead of making an order authorising such monopoly (if the State was competent to make such an order under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, as to which we express no opinion)".

ইহাতে কি প্রমাণ হয়? যে সুপ্রীম কোর্ট অথবা হাই কোর্ট যাহাই বলুন না কেন, আমরা ভারতীয় নাগরিকদের সংবিধান সত্তা অধিকার কিছুতেই স্বীকার করিব না। আসাম সরকার তাহাদের কার্যাবলীর দ্বারা (১) আসাম বিধানসভার অমর্যাদা করিয়াছেন—

(২) সংবিধানের ১৪ নং এবং ১৯ নং ধারা ভঙ্গ করিয়াছেন।

(৩) মাননীয় হাই কোর্ট এবং সুপ্রীম কোর্টকে অবমাননা করিয়াছেন এবং পার্লামেন্টারী ডেমক্রেসীর মর্যাদা ক্ষুণ্ণ করিয়াছেন।

বর্তমান আসাম Foodgrains Control অনুযায়ী আসাম সরকারের খাদ্য-শস্য ব্যবসায়ের মনোপলি (Monopoly) কাহাকেও দেওয়ার ক্ষমতা নাই একথা মাননীয় হাই কোর্ট এবং সুপ্রীম কোর্ট স্পষ্ট ভাষায়ই বলিয়াছেন—কিন্তু দুঃখের বিষয় এখনও 'মনোপলি' চলিতেছে।



যদি সরকার এই ব্যবসায় Monoply কাহাকেও দিতে চান—সে জন্য আইন প্রণয়ন করিয়া লইলেই তো হয়।

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The Act was passed by the Assembly and not by the Government.

**Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA (Lumding):** Mr Speaker, Sir, I do not refer to the laws, I refer to the amendment order. I spoke about the last amendment order.

একটা কথা স্পষ্ট ভাবে প্রমাণিত হয়েছে যে মাননীয় হাই কোর্ট এবং সুপ্রীম কোর্ট এর নির্দেশকে অমান্য করে আসাম সরকার তাহাদের জিদ রক্ষাকেই প্রাধান্য দিয়াছেন। ইহা অত্যন্ত দুঃখের বিষয়। যদি আসাম সরকার বিধানসভার আইন মেনে না চলেন এবং হাই কোর্ট ও সুপ্রীম কোর্টের নির্দেশ অমান্য করেন তাহলে তাহারা কি করে আশা করেন যে অধস্তন কর্মচারীরা তাহাদের হুকুম মেনে চলবে।

আমি দেখেছি বার বার আইন পরিবর্তন করা হয়েছে। কিন্তু দেখা গেছে হাই কোর্টে ও পারলেন না—সুপ্রীম কোর্টে ও পারলেন না। (At this stage time stgnal given).

আমরা দেখেছি সরকার কপিলী ভেলী প্রজেক্ট নিয়েছে যমুনা ভেলী প্রজেক্ট নিয়েছে কিন্তু সেই বিষয়ে কিছু করা হচ্ছে না। আমার বিশ্বাস এই দুই প্রজেক্ট ভাল করে প্রয়োগ করলে আমাদের খাদ্য সমস্যার অনেকটা লাঘব হবে। আজ থেকে ১৮২০ বৎসর পূর্বে আসাম থেকে খাদ্য শস্য বাইরে যেমন বিহার উরিষ্যা আদি জায়গাতে পাঠান হয়েছিল। কিন্তু এখন খাদ্যাভাবে আসামে লোক মারা যাচ্ছে।

প্রাথমিক শিক্ষা মাতৃ ভাষাই দেওয়া হবে বলে আইন পাশ করা হয়েছে। আসামের সব স্কুলে অসমীয়াতে শিক্ষা দেওয়া হয়েছে। কিন্তু আমার সমষ্টিতে মাতৃ ভাষায় শিক্ষা দেওয়া হয় নাই। এতে কেন discrimination করা হয়েছে আমি বুঝি না। গণতান্ত্রিক দেশে এবং গণতান্ত্রিক সরকারের আলে সকল ভাষাকে যদি সমান অধিকার দেওয়া না হয় তাহলে গণতন্ত্রের কোন যুক্তি থাকে না।

**\*Shrimati LILY SEN GUPTA (Lahowal):** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, রাজ্যপালর ভাষণত পাকিস্তানীর অবৈধ অনুপ্রবেশ বোধ কবার কথা, নগা দুর্ভেদ্য অত্যাচার বন্ধ কবার কথা আৰু ভাষা আন্দোলনত সৃষ্টি হোৱা বিশৃঙ্খলা দূৰ কৰা আদি বিষয়বোৰ সন্নিবিষ্ট কৰাৰ বাবে ধন্যবাদ জ্ঞাপন কৰিছো। সীমান্তবর্তী অসম ৰাজ্যত এনেবোৰ সমস্যাই দেখা দিয়া স্বাভাৱিক আৰু ইয়াৰ প্ৰতিকাৰৰ দায়িত্ব অকল অসম চৰকাৰৰে নহয়—কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰো। পাকিস্তানীৰ অবৈধ অনুপ্রবেশ অবাধ গতিত চলি থাকিলে এনে এটা হয়তো দিন আহিব যিদিনা অসমৰ কৃষ্টি আৰু সংস্কৃতিকে বিপদাপন্ন কৰি তুলিব। গতিকে ইয়াক প্ৰতিৰোধ কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা সোনকালেই কৰা উচিত।



পুলিচ বিভাগৰ বিষয়ে কওঁ যে যি বিলাক পুলিচ আউটপষ্ট আছে সেইবিলাকত অন্তত: এজন Senior A. S. I. দিব লাগে আৰু লগতে যান-বাহনৰ সুবিধাও থাকিব লাগে যাতে মফচলৰ থানা আৰু আউটপষ্টৰ লগত যোগাযোগৰ সুবিধা হয়। আমাৰ চিপাহী, হাৰলদাৰ আৰু সহকাৰী ডাৰোগাৰ বেতনৰ হাৰ বৰ কম। আজি-কালি সেই তাকৰীয়া টকাৰে এটা পৰিয়াল পোহপাল যোৱা টান হয় ইফালে কোনো কোনোৱে মাক বাপেককো পোহপাল দিব লাগে আৰু নৰা-ছোৱালীকো শিক্ষা দিব লাগে। লগতে তেওঁলোকৰ চিকিৎসাৰ সুব্যৱস্থা থাকিব লাগে। কাৰণ তাকৰীয়া টকাৰে তেওঁলোকে কোনো ভাল চিকিৎসা কৰাব নোৱাৰে। বিশেষকৈ তেওঁ লোকে যেহেতুকে ২৪ ঘণ্টা খাটিব লাগে চিকিৎসাৰ দায়িত্ব চৰকাৰী হোৱা বাঞ্ছনীয়। পুলিচৰ লগতে V. D. P. বিলাককো কাম কৰিবলৈ সুবিধা দিব লাগে। তেতিয়া তেওঁলোকে প্ৰেৰণা পাব আৰু ৰাইজৰ উপকাৰ হব।

আমাৰ চৰকাৰে যি শিল্পনীতি গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে তাত সন্তোষ পাইছোঁ। দেশ আত্মনির্ভৰশীল হব লাগিলে কাৰিগৰী শিক্ষা প্ৰচাৰ কৰি দেশ শিল্পকৰণ কৰি উন্নত কৰিব লাগে। এই বিষয়ত আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ কাৰ্য্যৱলী প্ৰশংসনীয় হৈছে।

আমাৰ অসমত চিকিৎসাৰ ক্ৰমানুভি দেখিবলৈ পাই সুখী হৈছোঁ। ৰোগ নিৰাধৰণৰ কাৰণে যেনেকৈ ডাক্তৰ আৱশ্যক সেইদৰে ৰোগৰ বীজানু ধ্বংস কৰাটোও বৰ আৱশ্যক। কিন্তু এই বিষয়ত জনস্বাস্থ্য বিভাগে বিশেষ গুৰুত্ব দিয়া দেখা নাই। আমাৰ স্বাস্থ্য মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে বিবৃতি প্ৰসঙ্গত কৈছে যে মানুহবোৰে চিটা লবলৈ অস্বীকাৰ কৰিছে আৰু বেমাৰৰ কথাটো গোপনে ৰাখে। মোৰ বোধেৰে সেই কাম মিউনিচিপেল কৰ্মচাৰীৰ দ্বাৰাহে গোপন কৰা হৈছে। মই এই সদনত আগতেও কৈছোঁ যে ডিব্ৰুগড়ত drainage ব্যৱস্থা ক্ৰটিপূৰ্ণ হোৱা বাবে পানী চলাচল ঠিক হোৱা নাই। ফলত বেমাৰৰ প্ৰকোপ দিনকদিনে চৰি গৈছে। নিৰ্বাচনৰ সময়ত গোটেই মিউনিচিপেল ঠাক ব্যস্ত আছিল কাৰণে চিটা দিয়া কাম কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে। বেমাৰ আৰম্ভ হোৱাৰ পিচতহে চিটা দিয়া আৰম্ভ কৰিছে। গতিকে সত্যৰ কথাটো লুকাৱাব লগা হ'ল।

### Adjournment

Assembly was then Adjourned till 2 P. M. for lunch.

### After lunch

**\*Shrimati LILY SEN GUPTA (Lahowal):** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় স্বাস্থ্য মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ শান্তিপাৰা আৰু Sweeper colony পৰিদৰ্শণ কৰিছিল আৰু আমাৰ গড়কাপ্তানী বিভাগৰ উপমন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰীযুত গগৈ ডাঙৰীয়াকো সেইবোৰ colony মই দেখুৱাইছিলো। কিন্তু এতিয়ালৈকে তাত কোনো Sanitation ব বন্দবস্ত দেখা নাই। তাৰ উপৰি টাউনৰ ভিতৰতে পায়খানাৰ ডিপো আছে। চৰকাৰে D. D. T. আৰু স্প্ৰিচিং পাউদাৰ আদি spray কৰে কিন্তু সেইবিলাকৰ কোনো গুণাগুণ দেখা নাই। এই বিলাক নিশ্চয় পুৰণি আৰু কোন গুদামত stock কৰে কৰ নোৱাৰে। Public Health Department ত Officer নিয়োগ হয় আৰু প্ৰত্যেক টাউনতে একোজন Assistant লোৱা হব আৰু তেওঁলোক Public Health ৰ charge ত থাকিব। কিন্তু ডাক্তৰ সকলে Public Health ৰ কাম কৰিবৰ ইচ্ছা নকৰে। কাৰণ তেওঁলোকে এই বিভাগত থাকিলে কোনো সা-সুবিধা নাপায়। সেই কাৰণে তেওঁলোক মিলিটেৰিলৈ যোৱাৰ চেষ্টাত থাকে। সেই কাৰণে মই কওঁ যে Public Health ৰ চাকৰীবোৰ interchangeable হব লাগে।



গভৰ্ণৰ ভাষণত Labour সম্পৰ্কে সামান্য উল্লেখ আছে কিন্তু তেওঁলোকৰ শিক্ষাৰ বিষয়ে বিশেষ একো উল্লেখ নাই। Social welfare ৰ তৰফৰ পৰাও তেওঁলোকৰ কাৰণে বিশেষ কোনো ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা দেখা নাই। তদুপৰি বাগিছা অঞ্চলত Plantation Labour Act অনুযায়ী কাম হোৱা নাই।

বাগিছাৰ স্কুলবোৰ চৰকাৰে লব বুলি জানিছো কিন্তু এতিয়া যিবোৰ স্কুল বোৰ্ডে চলাই আছে সেইবোৰকে ভাল দৰে চলাব পৰা নাই তাতে বাগিছাৰ স্কুলবোৰ ললে ভালদৰে চলাব পাৰিব বুলি আশা কৰিব নোৱাৰি। আজি অত দিনে চাৰিওফালৰ পৰা নানা হেচাত পৰি থকাৰ কাৰণে মজদুৰসকলৰ মানসিক বিকাশ হোৱাৰ কোনো সুবিধা পোৱা নাই। গতিকে যদি তেওঁলোকক সাধাৰণ শিক্ষা পদ্ধতিত শিক্ষা দিয়া হয় তেন্তে ২০ বছৰতো তেওঁলোক শিক্ষা ক্ষেত্ৰত অগ্ৰবাধি নোৱাৰিব। সেই কাৰণে প্ৰত্যেক district ৰ এই বাগিছা আৰু স্কুলবোৰৰ কাৰণে একোজন district social welfare officer আৰু Education Officer দি স্কুলবিলাক পৰিচালনাৰ সুবিধা দিব বুলি আশা কৰিলো। মোক এইখিনি কথা কবলৈ সুবিধা দিয়াৰ কাৰণে অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়ক ধন্যবাদ জনালো।

**Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to make my observations on the Governor's address. Sir, many hon. Members in this House made their observations on the Governor's address and I heard their speeches with rapt attention. While going to place my observations I want to express my gratitude towards the Governor also for trying to deal upon the various problems of this State. I am conscious of my responsibility as a Member of the Opposition Party. While keeping in view the ideals of democratic socialism before me it is my duty to offer constructive suggestions to the Government in their attempt to remove the long felt grievances of the people of Assam and in their attempt to rebuild this poor Province of Assam.

Sir, this morning while one of the hon. Members from the other side started his speech on the Governor's address I was surprised to hear him dealing at length on the last general election. I would not have liked to go through this subject, nor it is a pleasant task too. I could not exactly follow what the hon. Member from the other side actually wanted to say. If I could understand him properly, I felt that he attempted to put some blame on the Opposition Parties for all that happened in the last general election, for all the misdeeds that we could see through the election campaign. Any man with ordinary commonsense can understand that the Opposition Parties are weak, both financially and materially and they have no men, no money and no power.

**Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN (Dhubri):** Intellectually ?

**Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI:** Intellectually we may be superior to many. (Laughter).

However, Sir, we have no power to give temptation to the people, temptations of jobs, C. I. Sheets, money to construct roads, money to construct schools, and so on. We have no power to give permits and take big sums of money and new Willy's jeeps from businessmen for use in the election campaign. We have no power or force to threaten the members of the minority community, to drive them away from the State if they do not vote for the party in power. We have no power to remind the linguistic minority of what happened in 1960 and the repeti-



tion of that if they do not vote for us. We have no power to do all these things. On the other hand, the party in power have ample resources ; they have men, they have money, they have power, they have everything which they may use to the fullest extent. We know of an instance, Sir, where one businessman contributed four and half lakhs of rupees to the Congress election fund and purchased brand new jeeps and supplied them to the Congress candidate. In lieu of that he got a permit to import *supari* from Indonesia. There are also instances where big businessmen got permits to import many valuable things. These favours were freely distributed by the party in power. Then, Sir, there have been cases of intimidation also. Sir, the night before the election day is now considered as *kalratri* by our people in the villages. They warn us to be careful on that night. Men of dubious character, who are not known to the villagers, enter the villages with money, C. I. Sheets, offer of jobs and make the life of the ordinary village people miserable. We found some workers of the Opposition party were beaten up and left by the roadside. Some workers were kidnapped and rumours were spread by the workers of the party in power that prohibition restrictions had been lifted for that night. So, Sir, I cannot understand how my Friend from the other side could put the blame on us. I am really grateful to him in one sense, atleast he has admitted that there was corrupt practice in the election. In this respect he had differed from the Governor, who in his Address said that the last general election was done peacefully and efficiently. I did not expect my Friend, I mean Shri Mahikanta Das, to make such a statement. Probably in an unguarded moment my Friend admitted that there were some disturbances. I am at one with him in this respect. The election was not at all peaceful. If any Member from the other side thinks it was, I am ready to challenge him on this point provided the Government can give us an assurance that they will institute an enquiry committee with full powers and privileges. Sir, the election was held about three months after the National Integration Committee met in Delhi and we did not expect that the forces of national disintegration would raise their heads so early during the last general election. My appeal to the House is : we believe in democracy, but we already have had a bitter taste of it. Let us now sit together and see if we can really bring in a Socialist society and socialist society is impossible unless we can create conditions for proper growth of democracy. And it is the party in power who should endeavour to this and we shall have to create conditions for the survival and growth of true democracy. No one can put blame on the Members of the Opposition parties. As I have already said, Sir, they are too weak in comparison to the party in power in all respects.

Now, Sir, coming to the next point which the Governor dealt in his Address, he said that the border situation is satisfactory. Many of the hon. Members expressed their views on this point. The border is in complete danger. We have not been able to give protection to the people living in the border villages. The Governor has expressed satisfaction on the border situation, but at the same time he has related the sad story of the killing of men of our Border Security Force, of their kidnapping by the Pakistani soldiers and the infiltration of Pakistanis into our State. All these things go to show, from the admission of the Governor in his own Address, that the situation on the border is not satisfactory. A few days ago we read in papers that our survey party men could not carry out survey work in Berubari because the Pakistan Government could not give assurance about the safety of our Survey Party personnel. So, Sir, I am not optimistic. The Governor has taken a complacent view of all these things and going through his Address one feels that though he has expressed satisfaction he himself is not convinced that things are going on well.



As regards our position in the Naga Hills border, Sir, we had enough discussion on it. I am not concerned about the responsibility of the Central Government but this Government has the responsibility towards the people living in Naga Hills border and this Government has failed to give protection to person and property of our people living in the Naga Hills border. The Governor has expressed satisfaction of law and order situation of the State and on the work of the Police force also. In my district, Sir, Government constructed a public library by spending 4 lakhs of rupees, but since last two years, we have seen that a Central Police Force has been occupying that building. If I am to take the words of the Governor that law and order situation is perfectly alright and satisfactory, then what is the use of maintaining the Central Police Force and accommodating them in the public library which is meant for study and which is not meant and never meant for housing police force? I do not find any reason for this. So the presence of the Central Police Force is sufficient to show that our police force is not efficient and the law and order situation is not satisfactory. I cannot come to any other conclusion than this that in order to maintain law and order in the State of Assam we had to take and we are still taking the help of the Central Police Force. So, it speaks a lot against our police force and against the law and order situation in the State.

I will now come to the achievements of Five Year Plans. The Governor has spoken enough on this point. I want to deal with only a few points. Sir, we have accepted establishment of a democratic socialist society as our goal and our Government on the other side has also accepted the socialist pattern of society as its goal. And with that object in view the Planning Commission was formed to find out ways and means to explore the human materials of the State, or I should say, of the whole country so that they can be utilised to achieve a democratic socialist pattern of society. In 1951 probably, I feel that they failed to appreciate their responsibility because when we make a plan we must keep in view the ultimate object which we propose to achieve. Sir, when we construct a house, we must make the foundation according to the plan of the house so that the foundation becomes strong enough to bear the house which we plan to construct on it. So, if our Five Year Plan is a step towards establishment of a democratic socialist society, we must examine every step. That means whether the first step, that is to say, the First Five Year Plan has really created an impression that we are really marching ahead towards the socialist society. The data are different. According to some, the *per capita* income in the First Five Year Plan increased by 11 per cent, according to some, again, it increased by 7 per cent. Let us take the optimistic view that it increased, say by 11 per cent. But my point is: Is this increase of *per capita* income reflected in the society in which we live? Can we, from the condition of the people living in the villages, say that their economic condition has improved? So, unless we can see the reflection of this *per capita* income in the common people, in the man on the street, we cannot boast of this *per capita* income.

Again, Sir, talking about the Second Five Year Plan, some say that the *per capita* income increased by 16 per cent; some say it increased by 12 per cent and there is a variety of figures which we got. We do not know whom to believe and whom not to believe. But, Sir, even then, I maintain this point—whether this increased money has gone to our people and whether our poor people have got any benefit out of this *per capita* increase. We do not see that, and again, I repeat that our measurement of success must be from the condition of the people.



living in the lowest strata of our society. We cannot measure the improvement of the society or the country as a whole by measuring the wealth of some people at the highest strata of the society. I take, for argument's sake, that the *per capita* income has increased by 12 per cent. But, Sir, it is a fact that only few people, only few business-men at the top, have got the benefit of this *per capita* increase in income. All the benefit accruing from these Five Year Plans have been reaped by those few business magnates. We do not and cannot, according to the present arrangement of the Government, open scope for our youngmen who have brain, courage and strength in their arms and who are loitering about, to enable them to give all these three qualities to the benefit of the society. We have not opened any door for them to come in and give them service to the benefit of the society. We talk of industrialisation; we talk of small scale industries; we talk of big scale industries. But all these financing machineries set up by Government cannot, under the present arrangement, offer help or advance credit to the people who are not already established in life. The primary condition which needs to be fulfilled to get a loan for establishing an industry is that the applicant must be known as an established industrialist. That means he must already possess sufficient capital to convince the financial machinery set up by the Government that any money advanced to him will not be wasted. Sir, we know the conditions of the society in which we are living and we are not foreigners. We know how many of the children of the soil are established or have got recognition as businessmen to take advantage of these financial organisations like Appex Bank and Finance Corporation. Not a single man has got the recognition and that is why we see big businessmen coming from outside occupying the economic and industrial field in Assam. So, Sir, as I have already stated that unless we can create condition for a socialist society and unless we can create conditions so that thousands of our youngmen who have all the qualities can give their everything good in them for the benefit of the country we cannot expect to establish socialist society.

Sir, Assam's economy is based on agriculture. The Governor in his address has stated that Government has formed a Committee to enquire into the availability of waste land in the State but the Governor has not given us any assurance that the available surplus waste lands will be distributed to the landless peasants of our State. What have we seen during the two plan periods which we have completed? The land is not meant for the actual peasants. If I can effort to manipulate the persons in authority then I can get land though I never put my feet on the field. I can also get Bus permit, 'Chira Muri' permit, contract and all that. Government has failed to give economic security to the hundreds of youngmen who are rotting in villages and who do not have any other means of livelihood than to take to plough. During all these years Government could not give an assurance to the village people that the cultivable waste lands will be settled only with the actual cultivators, and unless we can give this guarantee to the people this talk of socialist society cannot have any meaning to the poor people of our State. Even after 14 years of our independence Government has failed to give this assurance to our people. I hope Government will now try to find out the surplus waste lands and will distribute the available lands to our village peasants. It is high time, Sir, that Government should give a declaration to this effect.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Your time is up. You have already taken 35 minutes.



**Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat):** I will finish now. Sir, I have already stated that unless we can create conditions for democracy we cannot even conceive of socialist democratic society, and the democracy cannot have any meaning to our people. Sir, democracy is of the people, by the people and for the people but here it is not of the people or by the people because our friends sitting on the other side have occupied the position only by securing 45 per cent votes. So, it is not democracy.

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture, etc.):** What is your percentage?

**Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI:** Whatever may be our percentage we have not formed the Government and we do not boast.

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHY (Minister, Industries, etc.):** Do you want coalition Ministry? What is your suggestion?

**Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI:** We do not have coalition Ministry here. Now, Sir, what I want to say is that for a common man to feel that he is really under a democratic Government, he must be convinced that the Government is for him. In our State our people cannot feel that. Sir, if anybody comes to the Government or to any person holding position under the Government with a petition for some relief, he is not even given a reply. For the people to feel that they are really under a democratic Government, they must be given a reply wherever they come to Government or to any Government officer with a petition for some relief. Our Government has not yet attempted to introduce this system that a man while coming with a petition either to the Deputy Commissioner or the Minister praying for something should get at least a reply as to what is the result or fate of his application—whether it has been rejected or accepted. Sir, I am myself a lawyer and we file hundreds of petitions to the Deputy Commissioner for land, for C. I. Sheets, for getting some sort of relief and the Deputy Commissioner writes on the body of the petition "S. D. C. to report" or some such thing or he forwards the petition to some other departmental officer concern to report and then this goes to the Issue Clerk. The Issue Clerk will keep it pending for one week or so and then it will be sent to the S. D. C. by the Peon and then the S. D. C. will keep it pending for months. If somehow his attention is drawn to the matter, he will depute the Kanungoe and the Kanungoe in his turn will depute the Mandal to report on the matter. In this way the process takes more than one year (the bell rang). Just a few minutes, Sir, and then I will finish. This system is still prevailing and our innocent people who go for some sort of relief do not know the fate of their petitions either from the S. D. C. or the D. C. So our people are compelled to go to Shillong and place their grievances before the Ministers and the Ministers also do the same thing. As a result the people do not get any relief from the Government. So my humble submission is that if we are to make the people feel that it is a democratic Government and if they are to have any faith in democracy which the Government professes to be, our people must be made to understand by the action of the Government that it is really a democracy and not by platform speeches and not by writing in the papers.

Sir, with these few observations, I want to conclude my speech on the Governor's address. There are so many problems to be tackled and our Government have miserably failed to tackle some of the most important problems of this State. Now let us come to the sphere of industry, we do



not know what has happened to the cement factory, we do not know what is happening to the Sugar factory at Dergaon. The reports we received are very much disappointing. Sir, I feel very much disappointed with the address of the Governor hence I support all the amendments moved by my colleague Shri Tajuddin Ahmed.

**Shri PABINDRA NATH SARMA (Nalbari-East):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, let us take this opportunity of expressing our gratitude and satisfaction at the way the Governor has delivered his address on the floor of the House. It is a valuable piece of document which has covered a wide range of subjects touching various problems of the State, namely, social, economic and political too. Now, Sir, coming to the economy of the State, I beg to submit that we cannot feel happy over the award as recommended by the Third Finance Commission so far this State is concerned. The most deplorable feature of the award is that about 80 per cent of the award that has been given in our favour was based upon population. Sir, our State is a small State and an undeveloped State, a State of strategic importance, being surrounded on all sides by some foreign powers, with some of whom we are in direct clash. So, from the side of defence as well as security of this land, we expected that a fair deal would have been made to this State. Sir, we very often hear of regional parity or in other words, regional balance economy but in fact we get regional disparity. We are proud that we are one of the units of the Indian Union but at the same time we are very sorry that when some of the units under the Union are progressing much, another unit of the Union is lagging behind in their progress. So I request our Government so that in future we can get a fair deal for this under developed State.

Secondly, Sir, it is reported in the Press that the Central Government is going to take away the power from our State to issue petroleum mining leases of the State. It is also reported that the Central Government is contemplating to make amendments to the Constitution to give effect to this measure so that the power may be withdrawn from the State Governments. If that is so, it is a matter of grave concern. So I draw the attention of the State Government to press upon the Centre that such a step should not be taken by them.

Thirdly, Sir, a few words on industrialisation. It is a fact that our State Government is trying its level best to move on the line. But it has at the same time to be admitted that there is no rapid progress in this line. Rather we can say that we are proceeding at a snail's pace. We at the same time realise that our State Government's hands are tightened up. Similarly the hands of the India Government are also tightened up. But within this limitation both the State Government as well as the Central Government shall have to do or undertake for the progress in the field of industrialisation. One thing that I want to suggest is this that in a democracy it is most essential that to have economic progress what is necessary is to invite private capital. This is not only the system here to be followed but in advanced countries like England and America this private capital is encouraged. Unless private capital is encouraged, it will be difficult under a democratic set up to have growth of industries. In this respect I want to draw the attention of my Friends that after independence we feel that the private capital has not been coming forward. We see that this private capital is getting blocked, in other words, we see that this is an idle money to the country. This idle money unless utilised—the money which are kept in private custody—would be a national loss to the country. So my suggestion is that in order to develop our



industries we should create such conditions and atmosphere as to invite private capital to take up different industries but there must be sufficient control on the part of the State over the working and management of the private enterprises, then and then only, our country will no doubt progress industrially. About flood control Sir, I have got 101 points to be placed before the House, because I come from a flood affected area. Sir, we can make laws to control human conduct or human behaviour, we can equally make laws to control flood to save our country, therefore, unless practical steps are taken to give effective control to flood or prevent it, the flood would control us and punish us. Therefore, we assemble here in this House to-day to see how best we can do to take measures to prevent flood. We have seen that when flood comes, houses are washed away, people have to pass their days on the top of their houses, villages are washed away and thousand of lives have been lost. Unless we can take concrete measures to prevent flood, mere distribution of half seer of rice or half seer of 'chira' or giving of land revenue remission, are not enough to solve the problem. Uptil-now, as it appears, the Government has taken measures which can best be characterised as stop gap measures, nothing has been done by way of permanent measures. In other States of India if river valley projects such as Damoder Valley Project can be undertaken under the patronage of the Central Government, I do not see why in our State Brahmaputra Valley Project cannot be undertaken. The Brahmaputra Valley project will be a multi-purpose project which can give us electrical power, industries as well as employment and also we can keep the water under reservoir for control of floods. So I would request our provincial Government that on the lines of the other States, we should press upon the Central Government at no distant time to accept this undertaking, that is, the Brahmaputra Valley project. If the Brahmaputra Valley Project is taken up, we shall be able to control the flood and also the rivers permanently.

Sir, about education, it is a fact that up to the end of Second Five Year plan, the percentage of school going children in our State is about 66.6 per cent, but even then we cannot admit that our primary education has received the same impetus as it should have received. There are still dearth of school buildings and even the existing buildings are in a very deplorable condition. Believe it or not and excuse me Sir, if I say that some of our present school buildings are mistaken to be cow sheds. That being so Sir, unless we can make better arrangement and healthy atmosphere in the villages where the schools are situated, we cannot expect that our future generation can grow in a healthy way under the present administration. Further more, there is dearth of additional teachers for primary school and for want of them primary education in our State is badly suffering. Sir, in this connection, I submit that our State Government would pay much more attention to this aspect of the question and grant sufficient money to provide additional teachers and also school buildings.

Then Sir, I want to say a few words about the Marketing Societies. Many of my friends have dealt at length about the decision of the Supreme Court and no one in the State is bothering about the defects and working of these marketing societies. So far as the marketing societies are concerned, it has been alleged Sir, that these societies are not working properly. So far as we know the marketing societies are to trade in food grains only, but it is alleged by the public that those societies are not only marketing in food grains, but they are found to be working for profit in some other trades. It is also equally alleged by the public that some of the officers of some of the marketing societies are taking active part in some other



work. Further more it is also alleged that the finances of these societies are very badly utilised. So I feel that when public money is there, no body has the right to mis-utilise it. I would therefore, request the Government to make a thorough enquiry into these allegations as made by the public, because at any cost we are not going to lose the public money to be mis-utilised in this way. About agricultural loans, Sir, these loans are advanced by Government, but in practice, it is found that these loans are utilised by the cultivators to marry their sons and daughters as soon as the loans are advanced to them by the Government. So I would request the Government to see that such loans are properly utilised by the loanees for their benefit and also for the benefit of the Government.

Sir, another point I would like to bring before the House is that the Governor in his Address has not made any mention of the significant words "austerity drive". I do feel as a Member of this House that our present administration is no doubt is an efficient one but I suggest that austerity drive should be adopted by your Government.

Lastly, I am extremely sorry that some of our Hills friends who happen to be members of this August House are absent. Like my friend Mr. Das I like to press on the point of national integration. Sir, we want national integration at any rate.

**Mr- SPEAKER :** Whom do you mean by Das ?

**Shri PABINDRA NATH SARMA (Nalbari-East) :** I mean Mr. Mohi Kanta Das. Let us put our heads together so that we can make our Assam a happy and prosperous one. Thank you, Sir

**Shrimati AFIA AHMED (Jamunamukh) :** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই সদনত হৈ যোৱা ৰাজ্যপাল মহোদয়ৰ প্ৰাঙ্গল ভাষণৰ ওপৰত চলি থকা আলোচনাত অংশ গ্ৰহণ কৰি মোৰ প্ৰথমবক্তৃত্তা দিবলৈ আগ বাঢ়িলো। জয় জয়তে ৰাজ্যপাল ডাঙৰীয়াই তেখেতৰ ভাষণৰ বাবে ধন্যবাদ জনাইছে।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মহিলাসকলৰ উৎকৰ্ষ সাধন আৰু সমাজৰ উন্নতিমূলক বিষয়ব্যাৱস্থাবিলাকৰ সম্পৰ্কত কেইআষাৰ মান খোবতে কোৱাই আজি মোৰ অভিপ্ৰায়। ৰাজ্যপাল মহোদয়ৰ ভাষণত 'চচিয়েল ৱেলফেয়াৰ' আৰু স্ত্ৰী জাতিৰ উন্নতিৰ অৰ্থে কোনো বকমৰ আভাস নোপোৱাত দুখ পাইছো। এই শিতানত দ্বিতীয় পঞ্চবাৰ্ষিকী পৰিকল্পনাৰ অসমত কি কি কাম কৰা হ'ল আৰু তৃতীয় পঞ্চ বাৰ্ষিকী পৰিকল্পনাত কি কি মূল আচনি লোৱা হৈছে--সেই সম্পৰ্কে কোনো ইঙ্গিত নাপালো। আমাৰ নতুনকৈ অৰ্জ্জা স্বাধীন দেশখনক টংকীয়াল কৰি তুলিবলৈ সমাজ উন্নয়নৰ বাহিৰে আন কোনো চৰম পন্থা নাই। আনহাতে স্ত্ৰী-পুৰুষ উভয়ে সমাজত সমানে উন্নতি কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে সমাজ খহি পৰে আৰু সেই সমাজৰ বা দেশৰ বা স্বাধীনতাৰ কোনো অৰ্প নাইকিয়া হয়। গতিকে অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আজি পোন প্ৰথমে এই সদনত মই সমাজ উন্নয়ন আৰু মহিলাসকলৰ সৰ্ব প্ৰকাৰৰ উৎকৃষ্ট সাধন কৰিবলৈ সদনৰ সকলো মাননীয় সদস্যকে টানি অনুৰোধ জনালো। ৰাজ্যিক চৰকাৰেও যেন অতি শীঘ্ৰে এই গুৰুতৰ বিষয়টোৰ প্ৰতি মনোযোগ দিয়ে।

ভাৰতীয় সংবিধানৰ ১৫ পৰিচ্ছেদত কৈছে যে, স্ত্ৰী-পুৰুষলৈ কোনো পাৰ্থক্য কৰা নহ'ব আৰু এই পৰিচ্ছেদৰ তৃতীয় ধাৰাত কৈছে যে ৰাজ্যিক চৰকাৰে স্ত্ৰী আৰু শিশুৰ অৰ্থে বিশেষ ব্যৱস্থা কৰাত কোনো বাধা নহ'ব। আকৌ ১৬ পৰিচ্ছেদত কৈছে যে কন্যা, চাকৰী আদি সকলো বিষয়তে স্ত্ৰী-পুৰুষৰ সমান অধিকাৰ আৰু সুযোগ দিয়া হ'ব।



ভাৰতে স্বাধীনতা লাভ কৰা এবুৰ পাৰ হৈ গল কিন্তু এই ভাৰতীয় সং-  
বিধানৰ অত্যাৱশ্যকীয় নিৰ্দেশসমূহ আমাৰ চৰকাৰে আশানুকূপ ভাবে কাৰ্য্যত পৰিণত  
কৰিব পৰা নাই। অন্যান্য স্বাধীন দেশত স্ত্ৰী-পুৰুষ উভয়ে সকলো ক্ষেত্ৰত  
বৰঙনী যোগাই নিজ নিজ দেশৰ উন্নতি বিকাশ কৰিছে। উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে ইংলণ্ডত  
১৯৫৯ চনৰ হিচাপ মতে প্ৰায় ১৬০ লাখ পুৰুষ আৰু ৮০ লাখ মহিলাই চাকৰী  
কৰিছে। ভাৰত তথা অসমৰ চাকৰী জীবি স্ত্ৰী-পুৰুষৰ সংখ্যা নিৰ্ভৰশীল ভাবে কোনো  
হিচাপ পোৱা নগল। আনফালে 'ইনটাৰনেচনেল লেবাৰ বিডিউ'ৰ ভলিউম ৭৭  
নম্বৰৰ পৰা যায় যে ২৯'২ মহিলাই আংশিক বা পূৰ্বাংক নানান শিল্পপানুষ্ঠান  
আৰু কেণ্টৰীসমূহত কৰ্মী নিয়োজিত হৈছে। কিন্তু তেওঁলোকক যিবিলাক কামত  
নিয়োগ কৰা হৈছে সেইবিলাক লঘু কাম। দায়িত্ব সম্পন্ন আৰু উচ্চ খাপৰ কামত  
অতি কম মহিলাই এতিয়ালৈকে সন্মোগ পাইছে। ইয়াৰ প্ৰধান কাৰণ হল যে মহিলা  
সকলে এতিয়াও সকলো প্ৰকাৰৰ শিক্ষাৰ সুবিধা পাব পৰা নাই। এইটো অৱশ্যে  
স্বীকাৰ কৰিব লাগিব যে স্বাধীনতাৰ পিচত স্ত্ৰী শিক্ষাৰ উন্নতি কিছু হৈছে। আন  
হাতে কাৰিকৰী (ভকেচনেল) শিক্ষাত অসমত মলিাসকলে বিশেষ সুবিধা পাব পৰা  
নাই। শিল্পপানুষ্ঠান বিলাকত মহিলাই কাৰিকৰী কামত নিপুণতাৰ অভাৱত চাকৰী  
নাপায় আৰু কোৱা হয় যে, পুৰুষতকৈ শাৰীৰিক শক্তি কম থকাত সকলো প্ৰকাৰৰ  
কাম দিয়া নহয় অথবা দিলেও কম বেতনত তেওঁলোকে কাম কৰিব লাগে।

এই সম্পৰ্কে মই সদনৰ সকলো মাননীয় সদস্যকে চিন্তা কৰিবলৈ অনুৰোধ কৰিলো  
যেন তেখেত সকলে মহিলাৰ উপযোগী যিবিলাক শিল্প বা কাম আছে সেইবিলাকৰ  
কাৰণে শিল্প শিক্ষা দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰক পৰামৰ্শ দিয়ে।

আজি কালি খোৱা, পিন্ধা আৰু বাস কৰা বিষয়ত আমাৰ অসমৰ প্ৰতি ঘৰে  
বা পানৱালে যি কষ্ট কৰিব লগা হৈছে মোৰ দৃঢ় বিশ্বাস, সদনৰ সকলো সদস্যই  
ভালকৈ উপলব্ধি কৰিছে; মই দা'নাই নকলেও হব। গতিকে মহিলা সকলেও যদি  
অৰ্থ উপাৰ্জনত নেলাগে তেন্তে কোনো পৰিয়ালে সৰ্বসাধাৰণ লোকৰ ভিতৰত বৰ্তি  
থাকিব নোৱাৰিব। প্ৰবল বেগে বাঢ়ি অহা সমস্যাৰ লগতে জড়িত থকা স্ত্ৰী নিবনুৱা  
সমস্যাটোৱে আঙ্গুলিয়াই মই চৰকাৰ আৰু মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াৰ অনুৰোধ জনাও যেন  
স্ত্ৰী শিক্ষাৰ সৰ্ব প্ৰকাৰ উন্নতি মূলক আঁচনিলৈ অতি শীঘ্ৰে কাৰ্য্যত পৰিণত কৰক।  
খোৱাতে কৈ থলো যেন স্ত্ৰী শিক্ষাৰ আঁচনি কৰোতে কেৱল চাকৰী বা অৰ্থ উপাৰ্জনৰ  
কথাকেই লোৱা নহয়। তেওঁলোকক বৰ্তমান সমাজত খাপখোৱাকৈ স্বাধীনতা নাগৰিক  
কৰাৰ উদ্দেশ্যই যেন মুখ্য হৈ উঠে। আন হাতে 'ইনটাৰনেচনেল লেবাৰ কন-  
ফাৰেনচ' বিলাকে মহিলা কৰ্মীৰ কাৰণে যিবিলাক সা-সুবিধা দিয়াৰ পৰামৰ্শ সময়ে  
সময়ে দি আহিছে সেই সকলোবিলাক যেন আমাৰ চৰকাৰে আগ্ৰহেৰে কাৰ্য্যকৰী  
কৰিবলৈ প্ৰয়াস কৰে, বিশেষকৈ 'মেটাৰনিটি হস্পিটেল', 'মেটাৰনিটি বেনিফিট্' আৰু  
'শিশু কল্যাণ' আদি বিষয়ত।

এই প্ৰসঙ্গতে মই এই কথাও উল্লেখ কৰিব খোজো যে, 'ইনটাৰনেচনেল লেবাৰ  
অবগেনাইজেচনৰ' বিশেষকৈ তলত দিয়া 'কনভেনচন' বিলাক ভাৰতে মানি লৈছে—

(১) 'মেটাৰনিটি প্ৰটেকচন',

(২) 'আনদাৰ থ্ৰাউণ্ড ৱৰ্ক',

(৩) 'নাইট ৱৰ্ক',

(৪) 'ইকুৱেল বিমিউনাৰেচন'।



আৰু এইবিলাক বিষয়ত আমাৰ চৰকাৰে বৰখোঁচি আহি প্ৰণয়ন কৰা উচিত।  
এটা কথা শুনি সদনৰ মাননীয় সদস্যসকলে আনন্দ পাব যে, অসমৰ চাহ বনুৱাৰ  
মাজত স্ত্ৰী পুৰুষ উভয় বনুৱাৰ সংখ্যা প্ৰায় সমান আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ বেতনো প্ৰায়  
সমান হৈছেহি। এই দৰেই আমি অন্যান্য ক্ষেত্ৰতো এই জলন্ত উদাহৰণটো লোৱা  
উচিত হব।

সৰ্ব শ্ৰেষ্ঠ অধ্যক্ষ ডাঙৰীয়া, আজিৰ এই আলোচনাত অংশ গ্ৰহণ কৰিবলৈ  
মোক ইমান সময় দিয়াৰ বাবে আপোনাক ধন্যবাদ জনাই মোৰ বক্তব্য সামৰিলোঁ।

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, while speaking on my amendment, let me have an opportunity of associating myself with the feelings and praise shown by my esteemed friend, Sri Singha, to the Governor. Sir, I shall be failing in my duty if I do not point out the lacunae in the said address of the Governor. Sir, if you observe carefully the address you will find that the report is based on statistics which can be called as "lie out of three lies" and that is why the Governor's address is not based on facts and it is based on statistics supplied by the respective Heads of the Departments and compiled in the Secretariat. My point is that, Sir, the Governor is to deal with figures properly. Sir, if we donot point out this lacunae we shall not be serving our people by whose votes and good wishes we have the privilege to be here. Sir, one important point has not been properly dealt with that is, the question of unemployment. Sir, unemployment is a burning problem of the State and this is one of the causes of the students unrest. The Government, is dealing with the original figure only. In this way they are shifting their figure from one plan to another plan. If you observe very carefully, we can divide this unemployment problem in two sectors that is, rural and urban.

They are prevalent for a considerable period. But Government has not taken any effective measure to solve this problem. Now, this plan has been taken up since 1951 but no effective measure has been taken to solve this unemployment of the State. Now, Government is expecting 5.24 lakh persons as unemployed in the 3rd five year plan. They have already the balance of 87,000. If both are added the total figure will come to 6.27 lakhs. In this connection, I refer to the Government of Assam Draft Plan, pages 23 and 21 and paras 8, 9, 10 and 11 and the Government of India Draft plan page 84, para 69. Another thing, if our hon. Members observe very carefully, they will find that only the statistical data has been mentioned in the Governor's address but not in the Plan. But whether local talents have been engaged or how many of them are from outside, that has not been mentioned clearly. Therefore industries are established to improve the local youths but no statistical data has been furnished by the Government, how many of them have been appointed in those industries. It is useless to establish industries until and unless we have local talents. Sir, my humble suggestion to the Government is to take effective measure to solve this problem. Until and unless we tackle this problem properly here will be hue and cry and our young boys shall have to sit idle. Another point, is this. Even after this there will be additional force of unemployment, that is, retrenchment from the different departments,



For example, the employees of the Relief and Rehabilitation Department were retrenched without giving due notice but no provision was made by the Government for their absorption elsewhere uptil now. Moreover, from the Oil Refinery so many young employees have been retrenched, but no provision for their alternative employment is made uptil now. Therefore, Sir, to solve this problem, Government should take effective measure in this particular respect. My humble suggestion is, Sir, that as the West Bengal Government have passed a legislation for taking local youths in all private enterprises to fill up posts carrying pay upto Rs.350, similar steps should be taken here also.

Another thing, I suggest, Sir, this Government should adopt the policy of increasing the values of scholarships for technical education. Moreover, there should be a provision for a condensed, integrated and short-term course of various technical education for our young men to enable them to be well equipped to get employment in local industries to be established soon in both the public of and the private sectors.

Another thing, Sir, if you observe carefully then you will find there is no co-relation between the subjects taught in the university and the plans taken up by the Government, as for example, our Gauhati University produces a lot of Master degree holders, but for subjects like oil technology, etc., there is no scope. Government should take up with the Gauhati University authority so that important subjects like oil technology and the like should be included in the curriculum of the University. Until and unless we train our youths and provide them with proper employment opportunities, the Government will be harping on the same plea that there is no personnel.

Another thing also, Sir, if our hon. Members observe carefully, our people must have the capacity for hard work and initiative and at the same time else they are bound to lose national consciousness. I appeal to the House to imbibe the spirit of consciousness to work on broad national outlook so that the *per capita* income can increased and our State fully developed.

Let me come to the next point, Sir, that is, regarding maintenance of law and order. It is a most genuine factor that the Governor's address has touched about it but we are not satisfied. On the plea of maintenance of law and order if you observe very carefully, Sir, you will find that the Government is taking up a very peculiar policy in maintaining law and order, they are adopting the policy of firing. I call this Government, Sir, the "firing Government" and the "Government of Commission". Since 1957, if you observe carefully, 5 firings had taken place. When the firing took place in 1957 on 20th June at Jorhat there was a Commission, consisting of a learned High Court Judge (Mehrotra Commission). After that many firings have again taken place. It is not the procedure in the democratic country, in the name of law and order, to take the lives of the people in this way. If it is a real democratic independent country, there should be security of life. I would submit one thing, Sir, When there was only one or two police firings, the Kerala Government was compelled to resign. I would have been glad if our Government had resigned for this after having taken so many lives,



**Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN (Dhubri):** Should the Government resign because of firing ?

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat):** On the Gauhati Police Firing we had a talk with the Chief Minister regarding prosecution of Pabbi and he assured us that if the Magistrate's report is in favour and if evidence is established against Pabby then there will be prosecution ; but upto now the Government is silent in that respect. Therefore, Sir, I want to know from the Government and the Chief Minister of the action Government has taken in that particular respect.

We want security of life in an independent country. You are the guardian of law but you are not entitled to take the life of the people in this way.

There is another question also, Sir, regarding Police Reorganisation in the name of law and order. I have already explained on this topic but still I want to say that this Police Reorganisation came only recently that is, after the disturbances ; I referred to it day before yesterday.

Sir, in the first instance, for maintaining law and order, Government must find out what are the main causes of disturbances, what are the disruptive forces which are at work. We cannot expect better outturn unless and until these elements are removed. Again, Sir, we have seen that there is some sort of discontentment amongst the different categories of officers. So unless and until this difference is eliminated, we cannot expect healthy atmosphere. Neutralisation of spirit is only necessary for this purpose and not the so-called organisation. The so-called police reorganisation is an unsound proposition. Therefore, Sir, to maintain law and order Government should give proper attention for the security of the land and its people.

Here, Sir, I like to mention another important factor, regarding false accusation of students. In the course of debate on Governor's Address, our esteemed Member Shri Mahikanta Das has accused the students' community. I am extremely sorry for that. Sir, it is just like crossing the boys by their guardians and fathers. Nobody is trying to find out what is the main cause of student's unrest. Fathers should know what is the requirement of their sons. If a son approaches his father, the father should not rebuke him. The same thing is happening with us. Without finding out the root of the students' unrest and discontentment, the students' community is accused for nothing. I should say that the students' community of Assam is more disciplined and democratic than those in other States.

Sir, coming to Education, I like to say that a huge amount has been incurred for education without proper plans and schemes. Development, in the sphere of education, is necessary from the bottom. In this connection, I must thank the hon. Member, Shri Sarat Ch. Sinha, the mover of the resolution, for mentioning that our schools are not up to the mark. Sir, the children of the rich people can go to the private schools where they can get better facilities, but the children of poor families have no other alternative but to go to the Lower Primary Schools. Therefore, my humble submission is that sufficient facilities should be given to the Lower Primary



Schools so that the standard of education can be entranced. Conditions of our Aided High Schools and private Colleges are also far from satisfactory. Here, I like to suggest that in every headquarter town there should be Government Colleges with proper amenities and facilities for both the Staff and the Students.

As I explained yesterday, Sir, anomalies and delay in granting scholarships to students, both internal and foreign, are going on in the Education Department. Deserving students are not getting rightful opportunities. This discrimination should be done away with. The other day, I went to the Finance Department in connection with the sanction for some proposals for the staff. I told them that these proposals were submitted long back and awaiting sanction. But they denied. As it was my first-hand information, then I had to withdraw. But later on, on personal enquiry, I came to know that my information was correct and the Finance Minister was wrong in his statement which was made yesterday. It was not sanctioned by the Finance Minister.

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know what is the source of information of the hon. Member that the statement which I made yesterday is wrong. He is totally wrong—I did never say like that.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Mr. Barua, when a certain statement is contradicted by the Finance Minister you must accept it. You may have certain information in your possession, yet when it is contradicted by the Minister concerned you must accept it because whatever a Minister says, he says with certain amount of authority. This is formal.

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat):** Now, Sir, in Governor's Address there is no mention of the Second University in Assam. So far as I know, Sir, a Committee has been set up with our Chief Minister as the Chairman for establishing a Second University in Assam, but we have not heard about it up till now. There is a proposal for establishing a Studio in Assam also and so far my knowledge goes Sir, the Advisory Board for this purpose had their first meeting on 6th December, 1961 and the decision to complete the Studio by 1961 and purchase of equipment for outdoor shooting is still awaiting. But unfortunately, there is no mention of this important point in the Governor's Address.

Sir, regarding national intergration, which is a serious matter, Governor's Address is silent. So far as I know, Sir, it was discussed in the Conference of All Chief Ministers. Assam has got various problem—regarding caste, creed, language, so on and so forth. Our Government should take effective measure so that all people, irrespective of caste and creed, can leave together with peace and amity, work together and march together hand in hand. But there are some disruptive forces which are at work. So I appeal to all my hon. Members to give special stress on these points. Again, I want to emphasise, Sir, that let there be unity amongst diversity. Let there not be any division, at least, amongst the young people. If there is any division, it is the creation of our leaders only. We want to live together and work together.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Mr. Barua, your time is over.



**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries and Labour):** Mr. Speaker, Sir. The other day, in the course of discussion of Budget speech, hon. Member from Laharighat raised certain points regarding award of contracts in connection with Thermal plant. Sir, I think the hon. Member had misunderstood the position. The hon. Member feels that some favouritism has been shown. I hope, the matter has been reopened not because there was favouritism, but because the Indian Supply Mission abroad wanted themselves to further negotiate the price. The right of price negotiation is with them and not with the State Government. It was necessary for the Indian Supply Mission Abroad to give their comment before and not after but unfortunately; the Indian Supply Mission abroad did not send us their comment. So our Electricity Board had to make the decision without the benefit of their comments. There were two parties whose tenders were to be considered. Both were from America. The tender of one was 33 lakhs higher than of the other. Under the rules of Finance Department we had to accept the lower tender. In accepting the lower tender there cannot be any favouritism. The only thing we did was to ask the party with the lower tender to supply the first machine earlier than they planned, namely to supply it in August, 1963. Normally, it would have been supplied in early 1964 or end of 1963. We did not negotiate the price. According to the Member we had something fishy in this deal. No charge of favouritism could arise in this transaction. The party which did not get the contract, went and contacted the Indian Supply Mission Abroad which then reopened the matter. If the technical opinion had said that the lowest tender was technically unsound then they might have considered the higher offer. But the technical opinion was that the offer was sound.

The second question was about Kapili Valley Project. It is most unfortunate that although we have been urging the Government of India who have been investigating into this matter they have not as yet prepared the project report. Now, we are told that it will be available by the end of 1962. As soon as the report is available we will go ahead. We have provided on this for investigation.

Then there is the question of Paper Pulp Mill. License was given to 4 parties but one of the parties could not arrange finances for the same. Mind that, the amount for financing is not small; it is about Rs.10 crores. If they could not arrange the finance, I do not know how the Assam Government can be blamed. Another party will take the place. There will not be difficulty in finding a party because there are many other parties in the field.

Now, the next thing is with regard to total nationalisation of private sector in Assam. I do not know how my hon. Friend from Tarabari could ask for total nationalisation of private sectors. So far I know his own party, the party to which he belongs, the P. S. P. does not subscribe to this. At this juncture for India or Assam the question of full nationalisation cannot arise. I may point out that even the Communist Government in Kerala could not go forward with total nationalisation, not even with partial nationalisation by the Nambudiripad Government. The Ceylon Government under Bandarnayak before it was elected held out the hope to the people to nationalise the tea industry in Ceylon but thereafter when it was installed into power they failed to do it. To speak of nationalisation from political point of view is one thing but to effect it is another thing. It is not the political or economic programme of the P. S. P. Party to-day. Consider



the vast amount which will be required to nationalise private industries in Assam. Nationalising tea, oil and a few other industries in Assam will involve an amount of Rs.147 crores; if we have to nationalise other industries the amount required will be near about Rs. 300 crores, which is equivalent to the total income of Assam Government for 7 or 8 years put together. It is better to start new industries than to think of acquiring old industries, as by acquiring the private industries no new avenues for employment will be created. Therefore, I think, the Prime Minister was very right when he framed the industrial policy resolution. He divided them into three sectors. The most inevitable sector is the Government's. Private-cum-Government sector is the next, and private sector is the last one. My Friend was talking about democratic socialism. I do not know what he meant by democratic socialism. Recently our Prime Minister in a speech in Chamber of Commerce said that India was on the path of pragmatic socialism, that is socialism brought about not in a dogmatic way but by pragmatic approach. I think, that is the correct thing to-day under the present circumstances. To-day there is hardly any country, which follows dogmatic socialism. American Government took a leaf out of socialist concept since the days of Roosevelt. Similarly, Russia is following certain aspects of industrial freedom. I went to China in 1953, our hon. Speaker was also there at that time. I was told that they had not nationalised all the private industries. Government had asked industrialists to come back and take up the running of industries. So, Sir, we have to be pragmatic; we have to be wise in choosing sectors for nationalisation and see that economy is not destroyed on the score of a mere theory. Well, Sir, there is another difficulty. When an industry is run by Government it has to be run through bureaucracy. Now, what is their performance at the present time? There is a report which says that in 1961-62, 7 to 8 crores were invested in a number of profit earning industries and their profit works out to 4.07 per cent. If you take 700 or 800 crores as the amount invested in public sector undertakings the profit works out to .5 per cent. That means for every 100 rupees invested you are getting only half per cent return. Now, if we nationalise all the industries and if we get only half per cent return, can our economy run? It cannot run. Now, we see in the Third Plan we have provided that the public sector industries shall have to earn 450 crores of profit. The rate of profits generated by the public sector this time is so low that we are afraid we will not be able to perform it. Therefore, Sir, I would submit that it would be wise for us to go in a pragmatic way as the Prime Minister has defined and not in the dogmatic way, as some people thought it should be done.

Now, Sir, there was a talk about the per capita income. I am sorry to state that in the way in which the population of Assam has expanded, our per capita income has gone down. At current prices, the per capita income increase has been 11.3 per cent for Assam, for India it is 28.4 per cent. But in terms of constant prices, the per capita income of India has gone up from 267 to 292, but the figure for Assam has gone down from 268 to 256. Now, it is necessary for all of us to be aware of this. We have made rapid progress in economy. But in terms of rising population, we have not been able to keep pace. That is the meaning of the decline in per capita income. But so far as the total income is concerned, I beg to submit, that the income of Assam has gone up from 268 to 357 crores. Therefore, there has been progress in terms of the economy, but in terms of division of per capita income, the standard has not been maintained. We should create a climate in the country that industrial development may take place. We



must boldly say that we will go forward for industrialisation. Socialism of to-day is based upon industrial development and this industrial development is absolutely necessary that we should go forward. Therefore, in this country let us create a climate of pro-industrial development not anti-industrial development.

Now, Sir, we have planned to invest both in the public and private sectors in the course of the next five years nearly 110 crores of rupees, out of which in the public sector nearly 50 per cent will be invested. This will be a red feather in the Capital of Assam because along with industrialisation we will be going forward with a public sector of considerable size. Some hon. Members have been speaking about Dergaon Mill. It is true we have made mistakes in that Dergaon Mill. But I am proud to have been given a chance of making mistakes. We will not learn about industries if we do not commit mistakes. So, let us not be deterred by that saying that we have made mistakes, let us take lessons from our mistakes. By taking experience from these mistakes we will not commit mistakes in future.

Now, Sir, with regard to the point made about employment Mr. Barua has gone out now. The point was that West Bengal Government has passed a legislation that all employment below Rs.350 should be reserved for Bengalis. I may tell him that no West Bengal Government can pass such a legislation. Under the Constitution of India such reservation cannot be made. Therefore, no law can be passed on it. There was an executive guidance or advice at a certain stage on the presumption that it might be legally valid. But later on the Government of India, the Legal Department, has said that such reservation is not legally valid. So, neither by way of law nor by way of executive direction it can be done. It can be done by persuasion. You will see that this is an age of specialised training and it is the specialised training which is necessary. Therefore, we have provided in course of the Third Plan nearly 3½ crores of rupees for expansion of technical education and I am glad that the Government of India have also agreed to provide us with additional Engineering College. There will be four Polytechnics and 7 Industrial Training Institutions and with these we will be trying to jump forward into the industrial future of our State. Now, naturally our students, the students of the Industrial Training Institutions are finding great difficulties. Why? Because every Industrial Training Institution student has to read for 18 months in the Industrial Training Institution and 6 months he is to undergo training in a factory. Now, what is the difficulty of Assam to-day? There is no factory where the training can be imparted. No seat outside Assam where we can put our boys is available. Therefore, the quicker these industries grow in Assam, the easier for our boys to impart this practical training. Mere industrial Training Institution training does not create Artisans. Artisans can be created over a number of years by factory training. The Government of India has already passed a legislation of compulsory apprenticeship course which is going to be implemented. Sir, every State will go forward in that direction, but our difficulty is that we do not have sufficient number of factories. So, we are handicapped. Therefore, Sir, we are trying to push forward our industrial progress. Now, Sir, we must remember one thing which is very important and that is investment per employed person. In agriculture also investment per employed person is very important but here in industry it is more important because the investment per employed person in industry



varies from anything between Rs.1,000 to Rs.50,000. So, investment is very necessary. Now for every Rs.8 invested in India to-day Rs.3 comes from outside because 8 per cent of our National income is taxed and 3 per cent comes from outside. Now, if we do not realise this and try to create conditions in which the outside investments disappear then to that extent our progress will be retarded. Therefore, Sir, so far as the employment position is concerned, it is very serious. In the whole of India the total jobs required is over 2,60,00,000 and the new jobs created will be about 1,40,00,000. Similarly in Assam we will be creating lesser number of jobs than is actually required. As against the total requirements of 5,76,000 we will be creating 3,29,000. Thus in every year the number of unemployed will increase by an average of 14,000. So, Sir, it is a very serious problem. Therefore, everything done by the Government, for the promotion of industries and for the purpose of giving employment to our boys should be assisted by all and I hope Government will get all assistance from all the members opposite so that we may be in a position to improve the situation. Now, Sir, it was said that we are not progressing at all in the matter of employment. It is not correct; we are progressing. According to the index of employment in public sector, taking one example, we find that in December, 1959 if the index was 100, in March, 1960 it was 106, in March, 1961 it was 112, in September, 1961 it became 124. So, Sir, the progress was continuous in terms of employment in the public sector. There was progress but I agree that it was not adequate in terms of our requirements. Similarly, if we take the live Register of Employment Exchange we find that in June, 1959 the number was 31,000, in June, 1960 it was 30,000 and in June, 1961 the number was 27,000. Thus it will be seen that there was gradual decline which shows that there was greater number of jobs. In the same way if we take up the unskilled workers category the number was reduced from 23,000 to 17,000 and in the case of skilled labour the number reduced from 3,000 to 2,990. In the case of industrial supervisors the number came down from 190 to 173. Therefore, Sir, there was continuous progress in the matter of employment. But, as I was saying, it was not adequate in terms of our requirements. Then, with regard to the educated category, in 1958 the number of unemployed Matriculates was 1,596, in 1960 it was 816 and in 1961 the number came down to 781. Similarly, in the case of graduates, the number of unemployed in 1959 was 321, in 1960 it was 108 and in 1961 the number was 89. So, Sir, the progress is there but the position is not as one would have liked.

Now, Sir, a point was raised in regard to the increase of commodity prices. It is said that the prices are rising every year. According to the whole-sale price index, the index number in 1953 was 103, in 1955 it rose to 135 and in 1961 the number was 138, but the index number of March, 1962 is 131, i.e., it has come down from 138 to 131. Therefore, it is not correct to say that the prices are continuously rising because the statistical figure does not say so. So, we must try to check any unproductive expenditure. Even then, the Planning Commission has said that we must be ready to control the price structure. I hope that we will be ready with the control in our hands and will apply them wherever necessary so that the price structure may not go out of our control.

Now, Sir, with regard to the transportation, it was said that the transportation situation in Cachar had become very bad. I find, Sir, that the problem of transportation in Cachar had been partly solved because the engines are being disalised and additional loops are being created, and before long the number of wagons which could move in the hill section



would be doubled—I think the number will become 270. Then Sir, we have already given loans to the Steamer Company which is going to introduce for the first time *flat bottoms flotila* which can possibly go upto Karimganj in winter also. I hope the position in this regard will further improve because it is very necessary that the transportation system in that region is improved. We are going to float four big pulp mills there and so the transport system must be improved. So, we are going to improve the system further as early as possible. So far as Assam is concerned, transportation position, has considerably improved because the engines in the link line are being dieselised. I hope by the end of the Third Plan the number of wagons will also increase from 300 to 1,100.

**Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA (Lumding):** There is no proof that the transport position from Pandu to Tinsukia has improved.

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries):** I am speaking about North bank. Then, Sir, the Brahmaputra bridge is going to be completed and with its completion a big bottle-neck will go and the transport position is likely to be eased. Moreover, in North Bengal two missing bridges are going to be provided and as soon as these are completed it will be possible to bring goods through road transport from Calcutta to Assam. Sir, I am glad to inform you that although the Government of India in the beginning was unwilling to consider the extension of broad-gauge to Assam now the Planning Commission has agreed to consider this and I hope that this will be done within the Third Five Year Plan itself.

**Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA:** What about the Jowai-Badarpur Road, the life-line of Cachar ?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI:** So far as the bridge over the river is concerned.....

**Mr. SPEAKER :** Your time is up.

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI:** I hope we will have another chance to discuss about these things. I may only point out that within the Second Plan we tried to do two things; one to break the bottleneck of transport and another to break the bottleneck of power. With the measures taken I can claim that we will have solved the bottleneck of transport and also the bottleneck of power which is holding back the development of this State and on the basis of these steps taken in the Plan, we are looking forward to go ahead in the Third Plan for industrial development and advancement in other spheres.

**Resolution regarding disapproval of the Goalpara Tenancy (Emergency Provisions) Ordinance, 1961**

**Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharihghat):** I beg to move that this House disapproves the Goalpara Tenancy (Emergency Provisions) Ordinance, 1961 (Assam Ordinance No.III of 1961).

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Resolution moved is that this House disapproves the Goalpara Tenancy (Emergency Provisions) Ordinance, 1961 (Assam Ordinance No.III of 1961).



**Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Golaghat):** My submission, Sir, is that this Goalpara Tenancy (Emergency Provisions) Ordinance, 1961 was promulgated on the 16th November 1961. The time specifically mentioned here is only for three months. Now, Sir, this period of three month has already elapsed by 16th February, 1962. Now, under the Constitution of India, Article 213 (2) it has been clearly said that—

“An Ordinance promulgated under this article shall have the same force and effect as an Act of the Legislature of the State assented to by Governor, but every such Ordinance—

- (a) shall be laid before the Legislative Assembly of the State, or where there is a Legislative Council in the State, before both the Houses, and shall cease to operate at the expiration of six weeks from the reassembly of the Legislature, or if before the expiration of that period a resolution disapproving it is passed by the Legislative Assembly and agreed to by the Legislative Council, if any, upon the passing of the resolution or, as the case may be, on the resolution being agreed to by the Council ; and
- (b) may be withdrawn at any time by the Governor.”

Sir, the time which was permitted under the Ordinance has already elapsed by 16th February. The Assembly is in session and the Ordinance is not in force. Under the Constitution when the Assembly has re-assembled and when this Ordinance that was promulgated is not in force, this Resolution cannot come in and I submit, Sir, this Resolution is out of order. At the same time, Sir, his Resolution is that this House disapproves the Goalpara Tenancy (Emergency Provisions) Ordinance, 1961, (Assam Ordinance No.III of 1961). Had it been to take into consideration the provisions of the said Act, then of course he could have moved a Resolution which this House could have discussed. He has definitely stated that this Resolution is only to disapprove the said Ordinance and so, Sir, I submit that this Resolution is out of order.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Where do you find that this Ordinance is meant only for three months ?

**Shri [DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Golaghat):** “Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) of Section 103 of the Goalpara Tenancy Act, 1929, a suit under the said section may be filed within three months of the coming into force of this Ordinance, even if the period of four months prescribed under the said section has expired and any suit so instituted shall be deemed to have been instituted within time.”

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The time limit may be extended to three months more in addition to four months already prescribed.

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries):** Within three months of the Act would mean that the limit is three months.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Three months will be added and the total will come to seven months.

**Shri SARAT CHANDRA SINGHA (Golaganj):** The Ordinance is in force.



**Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat):** I accept the arguments put forward by my friend opposite. I disapprove this Ordinance because the time limit is already over and it is infructuous. So if anything is to be brought at this stage, it ought to have been in the form of an enactment of the main body of the Act, I mean the Goalpara Tenancy Act. So my friends have when already accepted my arguments I have nothing much to speak. I think my Resolution is in order and there is no question of my Resolution not being in order.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** If you accept his arguments, then this Resolution is out of order.

**Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI:** I mean, Sir, that this Resolution seeks to disapprove of the Goalpara (Tenancy Emergency Provisions) Ordinance, 1961 because it has no necessity at present.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Mr. Hazarika has said that the life of the Ordinance has already expired. Therefore the question of approval or disapproval does not arise. Therefore, your Resolution for disapproval is out of order. If you say that the life of the Ordinance still exist, then only it can be admitted. You can speak on that point.

**Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN (Dhubri):** Will my friend state under what provision of the Rules of this House he has moved this Resolution?

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Under Rule 68 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly. It relates to Article 213 (2) of the Constitution of India.

**\*Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI:** Sir, I hold that my resolution is in order, because only day before yesterday, as far as I remember, it was placed before the House and this is the best opportunity to discuss the Ordinance.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Whether the life of this Ordinance has already expired or not?

**\*Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Law):** Sir the hon. Members are aware that the Ordinance is promulgated by the Governor when the House is not in session and the effect of this promulgation is that as soon as the House is in session, the Ordinance is laid before the House and it will remain in force for 6 weeks after it has been laid on the table of the House. Unfortunately, this resolution has not been happily worded. If it is not for this resolution, then the Ordinance will remain in force for 6 weeks after it has been placed on the table of the House when the House is in session.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** So the Ordinance is still in force.

**\*Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED:** Yes, the Ordinance is still in force.



**Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Medical) :** From the reading of the Goalpara Tenancy (Emergency Provisions) Ordinance, 1961 in sub-section (2) it reads as follows—"Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) of Section 103 of the Goalpara Tenancy Act, 1929, a suit under the said section may be filed within three months of the coming into force of this Ordinance..." The Ordinance had to come into force at once, that is, from the 15th November, 1961, the day on which it was promulgated. Now, Sir, this Ordinance was promulgated to extend the period of limitation under Section 103 of the Goalpara Tenancy Act, 1929. It is quite clear that in those cases where the statutory period of four months allowed expired before this Ordinance was passed, certain facilities to those persons (who could not file suits within a period of four months) were given and those persons could file suits upto the date of 15th February, 1962. Both the Hon. Finance Minister and my friend, Mr. Hazarika, have said that the Ordinance will remain in force even six weeks after the Assembly meets. Now, Sir, according to the provision of the Ordinance, the term has already expired. If no time was fixed it would have been quite reasonable and valid to advance the arguments. But, Sir, the time was fixed for 3 months. Discussion of this matter at this stage will be like a case of post-mortem examination. So, Sir, I feel that the Ordinance is no more in force.

**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Revenue) :** Sir, the Goalpara Tenancy (Emergency Provision) Ordinance, 1961 came into force on the 15th November, 1961. The question of period of limitation for the purpose of institution of suits is provided in sub-section (1) of Section 103 of Goalpara Tenancy Act, which reads like this—"Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) of Section 103 of the Goalpara Tenancy Act, 1929, a suit under the said section may be filed within three months of the coming into force of this Ordinance, even if the period of four months prescribed under the said section has expired and any suit so instituted shall be deemed to have been instituted within time".

So three months' time is given under this Ordinance to file suits in addition to the time given under Section 103 of the Goalpara Tenancy Act, 1929. Now the three months' time expired on 15th February, 1962.

**Mr. SPEAKER :** It might be effective, that is, it is in force.

**Shri BAIDYANATH MUKERJEE (Minister, Medical) :** Sir, my point is quite clear, if we extend the period of the life of this Ordinance six weeks from the date of sitting of the Assembly, in that case the objection would have been valid. A separate Bill ought to have been brought by Government in case it wanted to continue the effect of this Ordinance; when Government has not done so, it means that they don't want to keep the effect of the Ordinance any more, otherwise they should have come forward with a Bill to keep the effect of the Ordinance alive for six weeks after the sitting of the Assembly. Sir, according to me the Ordinance is no more in force.

**Shri PABINDRA NATH SARMA (Nalbari-East) :** Sir, if the Ordinance is passed or promulgated it must be placed before the House and we have to see whether the Ordinance is still in force or not. In this particular case my learned friend is to move his resolution and the Government shall have to place the Ordinances before this House within six weeks and the hon. Member will get enough chance to discuss the validity or otherwise of the Ordinance.



**Mr. SPEAKER:** The copies of the Ordinance have already been placed and it is the property of the House.

**Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Golaghat):** Sir, as has been pointed out by the hon. Law Minister that this Ordinance is still in force I respectfully submit that the time limit of the Ordinance has been made for three months only from the date of promulgation. If it would been in force then the wordings should have been for 3 months or earlier till the Assembly meets. Sir, three months have already elapsed and my view is that the Ordinance is not in force.

**Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Lahorighat):** Sir, it appears to me that the Members opposite are confusing the issue. Most of the Members opposite are discussing the merit of the Ordinance. The issue before us is whether this resolution is appropriate or not that is to say whether I am correct in bringing up this resolution at this stage before the House. In this connection, Sir, I want to quote Rule 68 of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly. It provides—"As soon as possible after the Governor has promulgated an Ordinance under clause (1) of Article 213 of the Constitution printed copies of such Ordinance shall be made available to the Members of the Assembly". That is the first point. The second point is—"Within six weeks from the re-assembly of the Assembly, any Member may, after giving three clear days' notice to the Secretary, move a resolution disapproving the Ordinance". This means now that when the Ordinance has been placed before three days back, it will continue for six weeks from the re-assembly of the Assembly. So we have still six weeks at our disposal for the Ordinance to expire. So, Sir, my resolution is perfectly in order and I hold it.

**Shri SARAT CHANDRA SINGHA (Golokganj):** So far as the laying down of the Ordinance is concerned, it has already been laid and it is in force. The objection that the Ordinance is not in force is not correct, and no useful purpose will be served if it is held like this.

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Law):** Sir, I think I have made my point clear. Apart from the merit and operational extent of the Ordinance we have to take into account the procedure to be followed in laying it before the Legislature and the right of this House to discuss the Ordinance. Sir, the Governor promulgated the Ordinance, when the House was not in session, since there is a provision in this Constitution and it was necessary to promulgate the Ordinance. But whenever an Ordinance is promulgated by the Governor, it is to be placed before the House at the earliest opportunity after the House meets. The House then gets the opportunity and has the right to discuss the Ordinance. It can either approve of the action taken by the Governor, does not discuss and pass any resolution or disapprove the action of the Governor. If the resolution disapproving the Ordinance is passed through a resolution, from that date the Ordinance ceases to have operation. In the other two cases it only causes to be in operation at the expiration of six weeks from the re-assembly of the Legislature. We can not deny the right of this House to discuss the circumstances under which Governor found it necessary to promulgate the Ordinance. When the Ordinance has been promulgated, the House in my view should be given an opportunity to discuss it.



**Mr. SPEAKER:** I rule out the point as out of order because I entirely agree with the Minister, Law. Mr. Goswami thinks that though the Ordinance had become ineffective, it still exists and it will remain operative till six weeks after the Assembly is re-assembled. Our Assembly Rule 68 is very clear and it confers valuable rights on the Members of the House to discuss the Ordinance. The Ordinances are generally promulgated under certain extra-ordinary circumstances and it is against the accepted canons of democracy; but even in democracy Ordinances are allowed to meet certain important emergency and the House has a right to discuss the emergency that prompted the Governor to enact such Ordinances and Sri Goswami's Resolution to discuss and disapprove this Ordinance is in order and he can now move the Resolution.

**Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Lahorighat):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, while moving this Resolution I beg to submit that Ordinance should be rare things in a democratic country and the reason why this Ordinance had to be promulgated so far as I understand is that there were certain anomalies found after the completion of the provisions of Section 99 of the Goalpara Tenancy Act. Sir, Section 99 provides when a draft record of rights has been prepared, the Revenue Officer shall publish the draft in the prescribed manner and for the prescribed period and shall receive and consider any objections which may be made during the period of publication to any entry therein or to any omission therefrom.

So, Sir, when the Revenue Office completed the draft of the records of right in Goalpara and when it published for filing objection by the tenants, the tenants were not properly informed. So the tenants could not file their objections.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Order, order, the House stands adjourned till 9 A.M. tomorrow.

### Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned till 9 A.M. on Thursday, the 29th March, 1962.

R. N. BARUA,  
Secretary, Legislative Assembly,  
Assam.